Fifth Series Vol. XXXII-No.7

Tuesday, November 20, 1973
Kartika 29, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)

(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

No. 7 Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1973 Kartika 29, 1895 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 121 to 130 .	1—31
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 131 to 140 . . .	31—39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1202, 1204 to 1208, 1210 to 1297, 1299, 1335 to 1350, 1352 to 1386 and 1388 to 1402 . . .	39—203
Timing of the House	203—206
Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance Acute shortage of newsprint in the country	206—38
Papers Laid on the Table	238—40
Arrest and Release of Member	
(Shri S. Radhakrishnan)	241—43
Election to Committee	
Public Accounts Committee	244—45
Matter Under Rule 377	
Reported death of a Harijan Satyagrahi in Aligarh Jail .	245—47
Motion Re. Reports of University Grants Commission	247—85
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar .	247—53
Shri H. N. Mukerjee .	253—61
Shri Jagannath Mishra .	261—67
Shri Jagannathrao Joshi .	267—73
Shri Raja Ram Shastri	274—77
Shri J. Matha Gowdar	278—82
Shri Anant Prasad Dhusia .	282—85
Discussion re. Reports of Tariff Commission	285—342
Shri Madhu Limaye .	285—98
Shri Dhamankar	298—304
Shri S. M. Banerjee	304—305

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Vasant Sathe . . . . . 305—09
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai . . . . . 309—12
Shri N. K. P. Salve . . . . . 312—18
Shri E. R. Krishnan . . . . . 318—23
Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia . . . . . 323—26
Dr. Kailas . . . . . 326—28
Shri P. M. Mehta . . . . . 328—31
Prof. D. P. Chattopadhaya . . . . . 332—42

LOK SABHA

Tuesday November, 20 1973|Kartika 29, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday we were waiting for the Prime Minister to come here to felicitate her on her birthday. But she did not come. She suddenly disappeared somewhere. I take it that we shall send to her our good-wishes on her 56th birthday.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Dieselisation of Delhi-Meerut Shuttle

*121. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi-Palwal shuttle has been provided with diesel engine; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not effecting dieselisation of Meerut shuttle?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Out of the five pairs of shuttle trains running between Delhi/New Delhi and Palwal, two pairs of trains are running with diesel engines *viz.*, 373/374 hauled by a low horse powered diesel loco and 379/380 hauled by a mainline diesel loco of 21|22 Dakshin Expresses during its lieover period at New Delhi.

(b) Dieselisation of 1 NM/2 NM New Delhi-Meerut shuttles is not feasible due to the low horse powered diesels having a hauling capacity of only 10 coaches against a composition of 15 coaches for 1 NM/2 NM shuttles and main-line diesels being primarily used for goods trains and for long distance Mail and Express trains.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि उधर से जो गाड़ी आती है 2 एन० एम० वह भरी आती हैं । मुरादनगर और मेरठ से जिस के कारण गाजियाबाद से आने वाले हजारों कर्मचारी, जो आवास की कमी के कारण दिल्ली से बाहर उधर रहते हैं, नहीं आ पाते हैं और उनको बड़ी कठिनाई होती है । तो क्या आप 10 कोचेज के बजाय 15 कोचेज लगायगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न कहां से निकाल लाये आप ?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि 10 बोगीज के बजाय उसमें 15 बोगीज लगा दें ? क्या अभी आप ज्यादा बोगीज इसलिये नहीं लगा रहे हैं कि पैसेन्जर्स की कमी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पूछा डीजल इंजन लगाया जायगा कि नहीं । यह प्रश्न आप कहां से निकाल लाये ?

श्री मुहम्मद सफ़ी कुरेशी : जो शटल इंजन है इस की हौर्स पावर 700 की है । तो मैक्सिमम कैपेसिटी इसकी 10 कोचेज की है उससे ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ायी जा सकती ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, यह प्रश्न तो बहुत ही साधारण है, लेकिन मैं चाहता

हूं कि इसका महत्व बढ़े, इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि देश में कितने डीजल इंजन हैं, कितने स्टीम इंजन और कितने बिजली के इंजन हैं ? इसमें कहीं भी तोड़ मरोड़ की गुजाइश नहीं है, इसलिये आप विस्तार से पूछने की इजाजत दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इजाजत नहीं देता हूं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : डीजल का दाम नहीं बढ़ा है तो अधिकांश गाड़ियों का डीजल-इंजेशन किया जायगा जिससे गाड़ियां तेज चल सकें और कोयले की कमी भी पूरी हो सके ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : रेलवे का प्रोग्राम यही है कि स्टीम इंजन को कम करें और डीजल इंजन ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल कहां पैदा होता है ? पूछने वाले से बताने वाला ज्यादा बैचेन है ।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए अमरीकी सहायता

*122. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :**
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका ने भारतीय गांवों में बिजली लगाए जाने के लिये कोई सहायता दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी सहायता दी हैं तथा उस पर क्या शर्तें लगाई हैं ; और

(ग) इस सहायता से कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाये जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) अमेरिका ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के माध्यम से ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में 1969 में गठित एक कम्पनी) को 105 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान दिया है । यह अनुदान, निगम द्वारा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को उनके द्वारा शुरू की गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिये और देश में स्थापित की गई ग्राम बिजली सहकारिताओं को ऋण देने के लिये है ग्राम विद्युतिकरण निगम और अमेरिका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के मध्य हुये समझौते के अनुसार यह अनुदान तब दिया जायगा जब भारत सरकार 45 करोड़ रुपये का ऐसा ही अनुदान देगी । निगम के कार्य के प्रथम पांच वर्षों के दौरान उसके क्रियाकलापों, प्रचालन और कार्य सम्पादन पर अर्द्ध-वार्षिक रिपोर्ट अमेरिका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण को भेजी जायेगी । चिट्ठा (बैलेंस शीट) और लाभ हानि खाते का विवरण भी अमेरिका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण को वर्ष में एक बार उपलब्ध करने होंगे । अमेरिका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के प्रतिनिधियों को अनुज्ञा होगी कि निगम के प्रचालन का जिसमें किसी रिकार्ड या खातों का निरीक्षण और लेखा परीक्षा जो उनके द्वारा दिये गये धन के संबंध में हो, करना भी शामिल है, अवलोकन कर सकें ।

(ग) : ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम अनुदान और भारत सरकार द्वारा दिये गये धन में से ऋण देता है । अतः अमेरिका से प्राप्त केवल अनुदान भाग से लाभान्वित हुये ग्रामों की संख्या बतलाना संभव नहीं है । निगम ने अब तक राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के लिये 532 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें और एक-एक स्कीम देश

में स्थापित की गई पांच ग्राम विद्युतीकरण सहकारिताओं के लिये स्वीकृत की हैं। स्वीकृत ग्राम की कुल राशि 274.33 करोड़ रुपये है। इन स्कीमों में जिन्हें 3 से 5 वर्षों में पूरा किया जाना अनुसूचित है, लगभग 47,470 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण परिकल्पित है।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों में कोई ऐसी नीति बनायी गयी है जिसमें जो बड़े प्रदेश हैं उनके गांवों को अधिक बिजली मिल सके जहांकि बिजली की अभी बहुत कमी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : आमतौर पर नजरिया यही है कि जहां गांवों में कम बिजली पहुंची है वहां सहायता दी जाय ताकि बिजली पहुंच सके और इसके जो लोन्स के टर्म्स हैं वह ऐसे हैं कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज में ज्यादा आसान टर्म्स हैं और अधिक एडवान्स्ड एरिया में सख्त हैं।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या आदिवासी और हरिजन क्षेत्रों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिये इसमें से अधिक पैसा मिलेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली पहुंचाना तो इस योजना का एक खास हिस्सा है। ट्राइबल ब्लाक्स में इसमें नहीं देखता, मगर वह आर्डिनरी बैकवर्ड एरियाज में आ जाता है। जो हरिजन बस्तियों की स्कीम है उसमें अक्तूबर, 1973 तक 54 स्कीम्स सैंक्शन हुई थीं जिसमें 6052 हरिजन बस्तियों को बिजली देने का कार्यक्रम था और उसमें लौन्स ग्रान्ट हुये हैं 2.64 करोड़ रुपये के, और अभी तक जो कारपोरेशन के पास रिपोर्ट है उसके हिसाब से 1360 बस्तियों को इलेक्ट्रिफाई किया जा चुका है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. He has stated that during the period of three to five years, about 47,470 villages will be electrified. I want to know how many villages of West Bengal will be electrified under the scheme.

SHRI K. C. PANT: 6,056 villages of West Bengal are included in this figure of 47,470 villages.

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्टेटवाइज बता दें।

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय टेबल पर रख दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टेबल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: According to the hon. Minister's statement, the total amount so far sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation is Rs. 274.33 crores. I would like to know from him, out of these Rs. 274.33 crores, including the grant given by the Government of India and also the aid from the U.S.A.I.D., what is the amount that has been sanctioned for West Bengal, Assam and Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already given that information....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: He has given information in terms of villages. I want to know, out of these Rs. 274.33 crores, what is the amount that has been sanctioned for the eastern States of West Bengal, Assam and Bihar.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The money given by the Government of India is not in the shape of grants; it is in the shape of either equity capital or loan. That is the first point that I would like to make.

For West Bengal, the amount is Rs. 24.45 crores; for Bihar the amount is Rs. 21.7 crores; for Assam, the amount is Rs. 5.8 crores.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the hon. Minister please indicate what Government's intention is when the U.S.A.I.D. programme comes to an end because that is only for five years and the matching grant by the Government is also linked with it? What is to be the arrangement in order that this becomes a continuing programme and does not end when the U.S.A.I.D. programme ends?

SHRI K. C. PANT: In a sense that is the problem facing the Corporation this year also. In the last year of the five-year period, the sum total of funds has come down, and the Government of India is going to sanction another Rs. 16 crores for 1973-74 over and above its share in the part of agreement with U.S.A.I.D. For the future, at the moment some preliminary talks are going on with the World Bank.

श्री नाथूराम मिरधा : क्या यह सही है कि ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को जितना रुपया दिया गया था, उसने उस रुपये का उपयोग कर लिया है और इस संबंध में अधिक धन की मांग की है ; यदि हां, तो सरकार उसके बारे में क्या विचार कर रही है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : श्री पटेल ने भी यही पूछा था कि आगे के लिये क्या सोचा है । मैंने उत्तर दिया है कि आगे के लिये वर्ल्ड बैंक से बातचीत चल रही है, लेकिन चूंकि अभी वह बिल्कुल शूरू की स्टेज है, इसलिये इस वक्त मैं ज्यादा नहीं कह सकता हुं । जो भी पसा सैंक्शन किया गया, वह अभी पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है । उसमें से 120 करोड़ रुपया डिसबर्स हुआ है । 170 करोड़ रुपया चौथी प्लान के आखिर तक डिसबर्स होगा । फिफ्थ प्लान के पहले वर्ष में इसी पैसे में से डिसबर्स होगा । जहां तक इस बात का संबंध है कि आगे के लिये कितना प्राविजन करना है, फिफ्थ प्लान में भी काफी बड़ा हिस्सा है—रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये अगले पांच साल के लिये 400 करोड़ रुपये की योजना है ।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know whether this so-called aid from the USA is given out of the rupee fund which cannot be utilised by the USA outside India?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is out of PL-480 funds in India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that his former colleague, Dr. K. L. Rao, not once but several times said that the development of rural electrification was not even all over the country and in the eastern region, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal. Assam and Tripura were very backward. In view of that fact as also that rural electrification is vital for intensive cultivation, I want to know from the Government whether from out of these funds that have been given by USAID as also from Government funds, any special provision is being made for rapid electrification of the rural areas of the eastern region of India.

SHRI K. C. PANT: In giving loans, the Rural Electrification Corporation has given greater emphasis for schemes relating to States which are lagging behind in rural electrification.

All these States, *viz.*, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Tripura are backward in this respect and more than 50 per cent of the schemes have been sanctioned for these States. All the three States mentioned by our hon. friend are included in this list. I must also inform him that viability criteria are taken into account in sanctioning individual schemes.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask a very relevant queston. Nobody has asked that question.

MR. SPEAKER: All questions that I allow are relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said that this is a very relevant, not relevant only.

MR. SPEAKER: I think a number of questions have already been asked, especially regarding your region.

Next question.

Reduction in Import of Crude Oil by Caltex

+

*123. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Caltex, a foreign petroleum producing Company in India, has decided to reduce its import of crude oil in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet shortage of petroleum products as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Even though Caltex import crude oil from Iran into India, they are also drawing large quantities from other Gulf countries for their affiliates and customers in this region. They have, therefore, intimated that as a result of cut-back in production and supplies by the Arab Oil Producing Countries, their total availability would be reduced and as such they have been left with no other option but to strictly prorate their reduced total crude oil availability amongst all their refineries including the one in India. They have, however, assured that they are not diverting any part of the crude oil supplies intended for India to any other country to which exports have been banned by the Arab Governments.

(c) The precise details of the reductions in crude oil availability on account of the three foreign oil companies including Caltex are not yet available. However, arrangements are being made to make good any shortfalls in the import of crude oil, to the maximum possible extent, by additional imports from other sources.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I was asking through this question as to what steps are taken to meet the shortage of petroleum products as a result thereof.

I would like to know as to what would be the shortfall in the production of fertilisers due to shortage in the imported crude and consequently, I would like to know whether it is a fact that 70 per cent of the consumption of petrol is on account of Government and Government agencies and what concrete steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the consumption of petrol on account of Government and its agencies and what has been the result of the steps taken by the Governments so far.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Buggy.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: At present we are not in a position to state definitely as to what is going to be the short-fall in the supplies of crude. We hope we would be able to meet the requirements by getting supplies from other sources. The foreign companies also have not been able to tell us definitely how much cut they are going to impose. We hope to make arrangements from

other sources. Regarding the steps taken to effect economies in the use of petrol necessary instructions have been issued to all Government departments to exercise utmost economy in the use of petrol.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Has there been any appreciable reduction in consumption of petrol in the country due to various steps taken by Government so far? That is what I wanted to know. Is it a fact that more than 70 per cent is on account of Government and its agencies? If consumption by Government and its agencies is not curtailed what is the effect of the steps so far taken in the matter? Is the Government considering setting aside sufficient reserves for the defence needs of the country?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is too early to say how much reduction has been there but from the indications that are apparent it is quite clear that there has been sizeable reduction in the use of petrol. As I said already, Government has issued instructions to all the departments to effect utmost reduction and this has been acted upon.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : पेट्रोल की कंजम्पशन को घटाव के लिए बजाय इसके कि उसकी कीमत को बढ़ाया जाए क्या उसका राशन करने का आप विचार करते हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह जो चीज है यह भी जेरे गौर है और इस पर भी सोचा जा सकता है ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: In the context of what the hon. Minister has stated, what steps the Government have taken to see that there is no artificial scarcity of petrol which is created pending the decision to be taken by the Government?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As I said already, as a result of the increase in the prices of petrol, the availability of petrol has not been affected to any great extent. People are getting their requirements by and large.

श्री मधु लिमये : देश में पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्टस की कमी है और विदेशी मुद्रा का भी अभाव है । उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुये हमारी रिफाइनरीज में पंद्रह लाख टन क्रुड गायब हो जाता है, उसका लास दिखाया जाता है, पंद्रह लाख टन या सात परसेंट क्रुड गायब हो जाता है। उसको घटाकर कम से कम एक परसेंट तक आप लाएंगे जोकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लास होता है ? इससे पैसा भी बच जायेगा और पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्टस भी आपको अधिक मिल जाएंगे ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मेरे ख्याल में जो क्रुड की कमी हमारी रिफाइनरीज में होती है यह जो पैट्रोलियम लासिस होते हैं उनसे कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है । ये जो पैट्रोलियम लासिस होते हैं वे उतने ही हैं लेकिन अगर उसमें कोई गुंजाइस की कमी हो सकती है तो उसको भी मैं दुबारा देखूंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कह रहा हूं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय लास है वह एक परसेंट है और भारत की रिफाइनरीज में सात परसेंट है । इनको इसकी जानकारी भी नहीं है । देश में आर्थिक संकट है । चालीस करोड़ का इसमें नुक्सान हो रहा है । आप प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिलवाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर को स्नब कर के कौन सी बाजी आपने जीत ली है ।

The hon. Member can invite attention in a polite manner. What is this way of talking?

श्री मधु लिमये : पोलाइटली पूछा था लेकिन इन्होंने जवाब ही नहीं दिया । जब जवाब नहीं देते हैं तब हमें डांट कर कहना पड़ता है । आप भी इनको डांटा करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ तो ख्याल करना चाहिये । If he were to react like this...

श्री मधु लिमये : स्पीकर लोग सभी लोक सभाओं में ऐसा करते हैं । आपको भी करना चाहिये । हमारा पूरा समर्थन आपके पीछे है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I do not need his advice on it. He should show some courtesies also. Let him be polite and courteous .

श्री मधु लिमये : कर्टसी का मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय ऊटपटांग जवाब दें । हम इनको कर्टसी दिखाते हैं । इनको आप कर्तव्य का पालन सिखायें ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि हमारी रिफाइनरीज में जो लासिस हैं वे दुनिया की जो दूसरी रिफाइनरीज हैं उससे कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कितने हैं

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इन्होंने कहा है कि दुनिया की रिफाइनरीज में एक परसेंट लासिस है और हमारी में सात परसेंट है । अगर ऐसा है तो मैं इसकी जांच करूंगा और इसको रोकने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ये पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री चलाते हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He does not know it. I want to ask a simple question, if the hon. Minister is in the know of things. It is no use telling us cock and bull stories here. We would like to know whether Caltex's import of crude for India was from a country which has not effected a cut. If so, will the hon. Minister kindly tell us how it is that Caltex is advocating reduction of its supplies to India in the matter of crude?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think Gen. Shahnawaz Khan deserves this. One can show some courtesy to him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You mean that the others deserve it but he does not deserve it? There I agree with you.

MR. SPEAKER: One thing is there that he does not hide anything from hon. Members.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But the others do?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Caltex import 1.25 million tonnes of crude from Iran, which has not imposed any cuts. But the fact is that in addition to their refineries in India, they have also refineries in other places in this region. They have said that as a result of the overall reduction in the availability of crude there will be a *pro rata* cut on all the refineries and, therefore, India would also be affected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can that be possible? Caltex are operating under a specific agreement with the Government of India. How can this Government accept this unless they are subservient to Caltex and they have sold their head to American capital?

MR. SPEAKER: That is too general a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, kindly help us....

MR. SPEAKER: Let him please keep standing, and try to catch my eyes. This is not the way to invite my attention. He is so near me and his saying 'Sir, Sir' so loudly. Let him just keep standing and try to catch my eyes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है उसका स्पष्ट और दो टूक उत्तर नहीं आया है । क्या यह सब सच है कि काल-टेक्स के कच्चे तेल की खरीद में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है फिर भी उसने भारत को दिये जाने वाले तेल में कमी की है ? क्या यह कमी भारत को सजा देने के लिये तो नहीं की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जनरल साहब आपको जिस प्रश्न पर थोड़ा सा भी शक हो उस पर जवाब रिस्क न करें ।

Let him ask for some more time to answer the question. If you have no information on any point....

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I have got the information. I may be permitted to reply.

Although for the refineries in India, Caltex get their supplies from Iran, for other refineries in the region they also import fairly large quantities from the Gulf countries. Therefore, they have said that as a result of the overall reduction in the supplies, they will impose this cut. That is the position.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: That means they are diverting—crude meant for India to other countries.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What it means is that a proporation of crude which is meant for India, which is coming for India, is diverted to other refineries. There is no question about it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can the Government of India allow this situation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Therefore, our refineries would have got their full quota had this cut not been imposed by the company. Therefore, when they effect a *pro rata* reduction, they are passing on some crude oil meant for us to other refineries in other countries. This cannot be in the interest of India and cannot be agreed to. Will he say whether when the agreement with Caltex was entered into, there was anything in it to say that such a reduction could be effected?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a specific question put in a very specific manner. I hope you will please give the full information on this subject

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This requires a half-hour discussion.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The oil producing countries have said that they would not be cutting supplies for India. Yet those companies which are importing this crude oil are effecting a cut. Either the Government of India devise another method of importing this crude oil or they ensure that there is no cut in this regard.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: The best thing is to take over the refineries.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As I said, we are already making efforts to obtain our supplies from other sources in case there is any reduction.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is very simple. If they are not imposing any cut in our supplies, why are these companies which get that import introducing this cut of 30 per cent or whatever it may be? It is a simple question. If they are getting full supply, why this cut?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We will look into that (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question is very simple. Iran's crude supply for India is fully for us. We want to know what is the agreement between the Government of India and the Caltex Company, whether this company is violating the provisions of the agreement, whether the contract has been superseded with the approval of the Government of India. Unless there are a lot of skeletons in the cup board, he should reply fully.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What I propose is this. If you have not got the reply today, then please come with a statement in this House on this subject within a day or to.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let there be a half-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: After the statement, I will allow a half-hour discussion on this.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव है । आज मेरे नाम से 193 में एक बहस है । अगर पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर आज ही इस बहस के लिए तैयार हैं तो मेरी बहस को कल, परसों या अगले सप्ताह में रखा जाये लेकिन इस पर बहस करवाना बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि संतोषजनक जवाब बिलकुल नहीं मिल रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion. I will look into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर कहां है ? उन्होंने जनरल साहब को छोड़ दिया है हाउस का सामना करने के लिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is also a 30 per cent cut in the presence of Ministers!

Direct Train from Delhi to Saurashtra Region

*124. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made for starting direct train from Delhi to Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from lack of through traffic justification, introduction of a through train between Saurashtra area and Delhi is not operationally feasible for want of line capacity on saturated sections *en-route* and of requisite terminal facilities in Delhi area.

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि लाइन की सुविधा और टर्मिनल की सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री महम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जी हां, दिल्ली में थर्ड टर्मिनल की बहुत आवश्यकता थी और उसको बनाने का हमने फैसला कर लिया है । जब वह पूरा हो जायेगा तो यह डायरेक्ट ट्रेन्स का सिलसिला सौराष्ट्र और दिल्ली के दर्म्यान चालू हो जायेगा ।

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ब्राडगेज लाइन जो दिल्ली से ओखा तक बनने वाली है वह जब तय हो जायेगी उसके बाद यह लाइन भी चालू की जायेगी या नहीं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह जो विरामगांव-ओखा ब्राडगेज की लाइन है वह जब मुकम्मिल हो जायेगी उसके बाद इस मामले पर भी गौर किया जायेगा ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has said that apart from other things, there is no justification because of the lack of traffic. May I know whether it is not a fact that the Saurashtra region contains a number of important cities and units like Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Kutch, etc., where not only from the commercial point of view but also from the defence point of view, it is important that there should be a greater movement between places in Saurashtra and the capital? Why is it then that the Minister is everytime telling us, whenever there is a demand for new railways, that there is no justification in terms of traffic? Why does he not go into all these questions and see to it that once the railways are constructed, traffic will automatically grow?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The calculations of traffic offering from Delhi to stations beyond Mehsana and Okha reveal that on an average about 25 through passengers travel in all classes. For instance, the occupation of Porbander-Delhi two-tier sleeper coach, as per the latest census available, is only 54 per cent. These are the figures which reveal that there is no traffic justification. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Government are considering even now a proposal to diversise this train, that is, Ahmedabad-Delhi express on its entire route. That will also provide more facilities to passengers who come from the Saurashtra region to Delhi.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How did he come to know it before the trains are made available, before the lines are laid?

MR. SPEAKER: No arguments please.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He is giving the figures on the basis of estimates. But how does he come to know that there is not enough traffic, before the lines are laid?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: A proper survey has been made on the traffic requirements.

श्री पालडी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली से सौराष्ट्र की सीधी गाड़ी बनने वाली है और इस पर वाद विवाद चल रहा है लेकिन यह गाड़ी अगर चल जायेगी तो उसका चेतक गाड़ी पर क्या असर पड़ेगा, टाइम में और दूसरी बातों में ? चेतक गाड़ी एक सिवायदर के करीब चेतक एक्सप्रेस बनी जो दिल्ली से उदयपुर जाने वाली है तो उसके बाद वाला जो गाड़ी आ रही है वह बिलकुल खाली आ रही है उसको भी चेतक से आगे चलाने की साधन है क्या ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यह एक सुझाव है जिस पर हम गौर करेंगे ।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Sir, the hon. Minister replied in answer to a question that a decision has been taken to set up a third terminal in Delhi. May I know what is the location of that site for the third terminal, or, whether it is still in the stage of wavering?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: We have taken the decision. New Nizamuddin will be the third terminal.

Oil Refinery at Mathura

*125. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the employment potential and capacity of the Mathura Oil Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN): The capacity of Mathura Refinery will be six million tonnes per annum. The Refinery Complex when commissioned is expected to provide employment to 1,100 persons.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the preliminary work of construction has actually been started. My information is that the Prime Minister has laid the foundation-stone. Let the work be started, otherwise, somebody will take away the foundation-stone. I want to know when actually the work will start.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: At present the project report is being prepared. The construction work has not started yet.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know when the actual construction work is going to be started.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: According to the schedule, the refinery would go into production in 1978. By that time, everything would be ready.

MR. SPEAKER: We hope he will also be re-elected.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: When the decision to locate the refinery at Mathura was taken, it was done in the background of rival claims by Rajasthan and U.P. Can the Minister inform the House what units would be located in Rajasthan?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about Mathura.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मथूरा तेल शोधक कारखाने के साथ साथ उस इलाके में और भी कोई एन्सीलियरी इण्डस्ट्री लगाने का सरकार का विचार है क्या ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना है--

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उस को लग जाने दो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यदि कोई योजना बनाई है तो उसका विवरण क्या है ? दूसरी बात--इस रिफाइनरी के लिये क्रूड कहां से आयेगा।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : क्रूड मिडिल ईस्ट कन्ट्रीज से इम्पोर्ट किया जायेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे इस सवाल के पहले हिस्से का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जहां रिफाइनरी बनती है वहां एन्सीलियरी इण्डस्ट्रीज भी अक्सर लगती ही हैं। जब यह वहां लगेगी तो एन्सीलियरी इण्डस्ट्रीज भी वह आयेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो "अलल-टप्पू" जवाब आया है --कहा जा रहा है कि जहां रिफाइनरी बनती है वहां एन्सीलियरी इण्डस्ट्रीज भी लगती हैं और लग जायेंगी। क्या यह प्लानिंग का नमूना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : न रिफाइनरी लगी है और न और बात है। जब तेल आयेगा तब लगेगी।

Survey for Banspani-Jakhpura Rail Link in Orissa

*126. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Engineering-cum-traffic survey for the proposed Banspani-Jakhpura Rail link in Orissa, which was to be taken up after the monsoons of 1972, as per news-item published in the 'Hindustan Standard' dated the 5th July, 1972 could not be undertaken;

(b) whether the Study Group appointed to go into the infra-structure development and to examine the feasi-

bility of construction of the Rail-link has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and whether funds have been budgeted for undertaking the construction work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Preliminery Engineering-*cum*-Traffic Survey for the proposed Banspani-Jakhapura rail link was included in the Budget for 1973-74. The South Eastern Railway has submitted the estimate for survey and it is expected to be sanctioned shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The survey of the proposed rail link was undertaken in 1964-65. Since the final survey for the construction of this rail link depends on the report of the study group appointed to go into the infra-structure development of the area, may I know how long this study group will take and how soon the final decision in this regard will be taken?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is understood that consequent upon some further discussion with the department of steel, another meeting of the study group is being convened to finalise the report shortly. I think veryshortly they are going to submit the report. On the railway side, we are prepared to take up this work. It is included in the budget for 1973-74

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Since this has been included in the budget for 1973-74, I would like to know the amount allotted for the construction of this line?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Originally it was estimated to cost about Rs. 46 crores. Now the Study Group is going into the matter and we do not know the actual cost. So far as the traffic survey is concerned, we have already budgeted for this. I do not have the figures here as to how much money we are going to spend. I will supply it to the hon. Member.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: It is good to know that the Railway Board had undertaken a traffic survey of the Banspani-Jakhpura rail link. May I know from the hon. Minister the exact date by which they would take up the construction work of this line?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: it would not be possible to give the exact date. It would be completed during the fifth plan.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: In the absence of any feasibility report how was the decision taken to undertake a traffic survey, as mentioned by the Railway Minister in his budget speech?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: That shows the earnestness of the railways to complete the line. The two can go side by side. They carry out the feasibility study and we carry out the traffic survey.

Non-Availability of Imported Raw Material for the Drug Industry

*127. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drug Industry is facing lot of difficulties because of the non-availability of imported raw material;

(b) whether this has resulted in the non-utilization of the full installed capacity; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of the Indusry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAFINAWAZ KHAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : मंत्री महोदय, के जवाब से यह परिलक्षित होता हैं कि ड्रग इण्डस्ट्रीज में न किसी चीज का अभाव है और न गड़बड़ी है, सब काम ठाठ से चल रहा है। इस लिए मैं यह पूछने के लिए विवश हूं—गत 3 वर्षों में विदेशों से कितना रा-मेटीरियल आयात हुआ है? ड्रग प्रोडक्सन का हमारा क्या लक्ष्य था और किस अन्त तक उसकी पूर्ति हुई है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : 1971-72 में हम ने 35 करोड़ रूपये के इम्पोर्ट किये। 1972-73 30 89 करोड़ रूपये के इम्पोर्ट किये गये। इस हमी से हमारी जितनी अन्दरुनी जरूरिय थी वह पूरी हो गई

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं है। और इन्डस्ट्रीज के लिये कोई बाधा पैदा नहीं हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं, क्या यह सही है कि सल्फाड्रग्ज के रा-मेटीरीयल के अभाव में इन औषध निर्माताओं को भारी कठिनाई हो रही है, जिनका इम्पोर्ट आप व्यवस्थित रूप से नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस मुल्क में जितनी लाइसैन्स्ड कैपेसिटी मौजूद है, उसकी जरूरियात पूरी की जा रही है और हमें कोई शिकायत कमी की कहीं से नहीं आई है।

Closure of Rupsa-Talband Narrow Gauge Line (South Eastern Railway)

*128. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rupsa-Talband narrow Section of South Eastern Railway is an unremunerative and losing Section;

(b) whether the Railway Administration has finally decided to close down the Section only because of its being unremunerative; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Section now extends between Rupsa and Bangriposi only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Since the Minister has said "Yes, Sir" I want to know whether such type of unremunerative lines have also been taken up in other railways, particularly in Maharashtra area.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Since the question pertains to Orissa, I do not have that information.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: If I know the position about Maharashtra, then I can press my claim for Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER: But the question relates only to Orissa and not to Maharashtra.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I want to draw the hon. Minister's kind attention to the fact whether he is aware that in that particular line, the traffic which is a mixed one both goods and passenger traffic, has been withdrawn by the D. S., Kharagpur.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a good information he is giving.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have to check up.

Modernisation of Signalling Communication System

*129. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government regarding the modernisation of the

Signalling Communication System and achievement of self-sufficiency in the requisite equipment for this purpose by cutting down imports from foreign countries, as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Railways (January, 1970); and

(b) whether any phased programme has been drawn up by the Railway Board for the progressive attainment of self-sufficiency in this sphere?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Modernisation of Signalling and Telecommunications on the Railways is an accepted policy and latest techniques are being progressively introduced on Railways based on safety, traffic and financial consideration.

The indigenous manufacture of modern electrical signalling equipment has been taken up, among others, by two established manufacturers of signalling equipment. In addition, some of the Railways Signalling Workshops are also manufacturing a few of the important items.

Telecommunication equipment is being manufactured by public sector undertakings like M/s. Indian Telephone Industries, Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore and Hindustan Cables Ltd. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. is also developing indigenous manufacture of some of the Signalling and Telecommunication equipment now being imported.

(b) Yes, Sir.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the assurance that there is a phased programme for attaining self-sufficiency in this sphere may I ask the hon. Minister whether there is any period fixed for this, say, at the end of the Fifth Plan, as was the desire of the Administrative Reforms Commission?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This import substitution cannot be time-bound. But we are trying to see that whatever imports are making are manufactured indigenously. We cannot give any specific date for that.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know, what is the percentage of self-sufficiency attained at the moment in the Indian Railways and by what percentage they want to increase it in the next Plan?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: We are only importing about 25 per cent of the equipment. We hope to reduce it considerably in the next Plan period.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether block signalling is working at present or not?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: That is working on certain lines. But I cannot give details at present.

Linking of Ganges with Cauvery

+

*130. SHRI SEZHIYAN:
SHRI MURASOLI MARAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far to link the Ganges with the Cauvery; and

(b) whether any amount will be allocated in the Fifth Five Year Plan for this project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Proposals for investigation of some links for immunisation of some of the chronically drought affected areas have been drawn up and are under consideration of the Planning Commission.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The proposal to link the Ganges with the Cauvery had raised very many expectations. I would like to know when this proposal was actually taken into consideration by the Government. I want to

know the time factor. I want to know the date since when it has been under the consideration of the Government.

As regards (b) whether any amount will be allocated in the Fifth Five Year Plan for this project that portion has not been answered. I want to know what amount has been allotted for this project in the Fifth Plan. It will involve some financial allocations. I want to know the amount allocated for it in the Fifth Plan and also the date since when this proposal came up for consideration of the Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Certain idea about the utilisation of surplus waters in some of the river basins of India for use in other areas which are dry, which are drought-prone, etc., has been under the Government's consideration for the last few years. The idea was mooted in 1968-69. Some studies were made. Thereafter, twice, the schemes came from the U.N.D.P. to look into the details that have been made by the C.W.P.C. Thereafter also, further discussions have taken place. In the Planning Commission, a meeting was held and it was decided that the position of the surplus water in these basins would have to be studied, and that priorities for drought immunisation work would have to be fixed up and a phased programme would have to be drawn up, for example, links immediately to ensure results flowing in the Fifth and Sixth Plans. It is against this background that certain proposals were drawn up for investigating some of the links, and these proposals for investigation of these links went to the Planning Commission. These are under consideration by them. As I have said in my main reply what exactly will be allotted will be known after the Planning Commission has considered the proposals.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In his reply, the Minister has carefully avoided 'linking up the Ganges with Cauvery' and has given the reply in a general way. I want to know what exactly is the scheme of things—of linking of the Ganges with the Cauvery. Linking up of the Cauvery with the Ganges cannot be done in one stroke; it has to be done in phases. I want to know whether there is any proposal to link the surplus rivers in the south, especially Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If I have avoided the expression of linking up Ganga with Cauvery, it is not because I intentionally wanted to do so, but partly because even the preliminary studies have given us an assessment of the kind of expenditure: for the southern link alone, Rs. 2,900 crores might be required. In the Fifth Plan, the provision for major and medium irrigation projects as a whole is likely to be Rs. 2,400 crores. Therefore, I do not want to create an impression that this is something that can be done over-night. You must realise the financial implications of such a scheme and the necessity to examine every detail carefully before raising false hopes, before raising any hopes in the matter. But the following links have been suggested for investigation immediately. Brahmaputra-Ganga link, the south link of Ganga-Sone canal, Godavari-Cauvery canal—which the hon. Member wanted to know—,Ganga-Yamuna-Agra canal; the Chambal-Rajasthan Canal, Ganga, Damodar, Purulea and Bankura. These are some of the important links. Till the Planning Commission has finalised the allocation, I cannot say precisely how much investigative work can be taken up now. It will depend on the amount of money that is allocated.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Before this grandiose plan of linking up the Ganges with the Cauvery is taken up, may I know if there are any plans for fuller utilisation of the Ganga waters in the State of Bihar?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I must make it clear that the whole idea of these links—it is not merely Ganga-Cauvery link; there are other links also—is to utilise the surplus waters during the monsoon when they cannot be utilised in those regions. (*Interruption*) The surplus has to be ascertained. That is

an important point. That is why I said that these aspects have to be carefully considered. Only in respect of surpluses do these links apply.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether the Government is serious about this project of linking the Cauvery with the Gangas? This project was mooted some 50 years ago by Shri C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, and one very famous English man who was an eminent engineer. In view of the other difficulties and also the financial implications, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he will consider taking up a small proposal of linking Krishna-Cauvery and Godavari-Cauvery water? This will not involve large sums of money.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have already said that one of the proposed links to be investigated is Godavari-Cauvery. It is not a question of the wholesale rejection or acceptance of an idea. It is a question of working out the full implications and then producing the project report, getting the money for those projects and then going ahead. That is how one has to go ahead.

The other thing is, if I may be permitted a second indulgence, the whole mass of water will have to be lifted up. If you want to take the water from Ganga to Kaveri, that requires a huge amount of power which is not simply available now.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister is giving long answers. As a result, we are denied an opportunity of putting supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: If you only put short questions, then I can ask the Minister also to give short replies.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of New Book stalls to Co-operative societies of Unemployed Graduates

*131. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unemployed Graduates forming Co-operative Societies have been offered new book stalls on Railway Stations;

(b) whether this offer has evoked poor response; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir, applications from Cooperative Societies of unemployed graduates were invited for award of bookstalls at Stations.

(b) Yes.

(c) A minimum of 10 or 11 persons have to come together for forming a Cooperative Society. To remove this difficulty, it has now been decided to allot bookstalls also to:—

(i) An association of unemployed educated youngmen registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, if, on verification from State Government authorities, it is ascertained that this is permitted by that Act.

(ii) Two or more educated unemployed men entering into a partnership deed.

Display of duty Lists in goods sheds (Western Railway)

*132. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Goods Sheds of Western Railway, the Duty Lists are not being exhibited for the staff working there;

(b) whether according to the normal rules, exhibition of the duty lists is necessary at the place of working; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which the Duty Lists are not exhibited and the action taken by Government to do the same now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). In accordance with the extent rules, it is not obligatory on Railways to exhibit the duty lists of Railway servants.

Project for Diversion of Godavari waters to Cauvery Basin

*133. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1948, the erstwhile composite State of Madras had investigated the possibility of diverting the Godavari waters to Cauvery basin and had prepared a project that could be completed in a decade;

(b) whether the water discharge of Godavari is the highest in India and that at present only 10 per cent of the water is utilised for irrigation and the rest of it flows to the Bay of Bengal; and

(c) whether Govrenment propose to take up the above project as a first step in the execution of the proposed Ganga-Cauvery project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No project envisaging of diversion of Godavari waters to the Cauvery basin had been received by the Government of India from the erstwhile State of Madras.

(b) The Ganga and the Brahmaputra are bigger than the Godavari in flow. Matters such as the precise availability of supplies in the Godavari river system, current use and the needs of the basin States are under adjudication by the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal.

(c) The National Water Grid is only a concept at present. When investigations are taken up for inter-regional transfers of waters to immunise some of the chronically drought affected areas, it is proposed to examine the possibilities of the use of surplus waters, if any, of the Godavari also.

Impact of increase in the price of crude Oil on Fertilizers

*134. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent rise in crude oil price will result in an increase in fertilizer prices; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the manufacturers are enable to charge prices which will be remunerative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The prices of petroleum products used by the fertilizer industry are reviewed and revised where necessary from time to time, with reference to the crude oil prices. When such revisions are made, the question of effecting appropriate adjustments in the prices of controlled fertilizers is also considered. In fact, the prices of these fertilizers were recently increased to offset the recent increase in the naphtha price.

Production of Motor Spirit and Naphtha at Madras oil Refinery

*135. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of Motor Spirit during 1971-72 by Madras Oil Refinery;

(b) the profit earned during 1971-72 by the sale of Motor Spirit to private Oil Companies; and

(c) whether there is any programme to produce Naphtha in the Madras Oil Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) In petroleum refineries all the world over, the practice is to determine the cost of production in terms of unit of crude oil processed. Costing of individual product has not been found to be feasible due to the fact that such costing will be subject to many assumptions, particularly the incidence of joint costs on several products produced from the same raw material and common facilities. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the cost of production of Motor Spirit produced by Madras Refinery. However, the operating cost for 100 tonnes of crude at MRL during 1971-72 was Rs. 3,695.

(b) No Motor Spirit was sold by Madras Refinery to private oil companies, since the entire marketing of Motor Spirit produced at this Refinery is done by IOC.

(c) Naphtha is being produced by Madras Refinery ever since it went into production in 1969.

Machines purchased by D.E.S.U. lying idle

*136. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some "Essential" machines purchased by DESU are still lying idle and if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether Government are considering the question of setting up a Committee to go into this "machine-muddle"; and

(c) if so, the time by which the Committee will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The following machines purchased by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking are lying idle with them:—

1. 80 Ton Wagon Tippler.
2. 36 Ton Wagon Tippler.
3. Double Housing Turning and Boring Machine.
4. 100 Ton Railway Weight Bridge.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Techno-Economic Feasibility report prepared by fact for a new project at Cochin

*137. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FACT in Udyogamandal, Kerala has sent a techno-economic feasibility report for a new project at Cochin recently;

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). FACT have submitted a techno-economic feasibility report for setting up a new fertilizer plant at Cochin. The proposal contains three alternative schemes for production of (i) 900 tonnes/day of ammonia and 1300 tonnes/day of urea; (ii) 900 tonnes/day ammonia, 1000 tonnes/day urea and 1600 tonnes/day NPK; and (iii) 1200 tonnes/day ammonia, 1500 tonnes/day Urea and 1600 tonnes/day NPK. The capital cost is estimated at Rs. 82.8

crores, Rs. 114.7 crores and Rs. 132.0 crores for the alternative (i), (ii) & (iii) respectively. Government have approved these setting up of five fertilizer projects in the public sector during the Fifth Plan; these are to be located at Bhatinda (Punjab), Panipat (Haryana), Mathura (Uttar pradesh), Paradeep (Orissa) and Trombay (Maharashtra). Resources position and other relevant factors may enable considerations of further capacity at an appropriate time later at other suitable locations including Cochin.

Demands of all India Loco Running Staff, North Eastern Railway Branch

*138. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether President and General Secretary of the North Eastern Railway Branch of the All India Loco Running Staff sent a memorandum concerning demands of the Loco Running Staff addressed to the General Manager, North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, a gist thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No such memorandum has been received by the General Manager, North Eastern Railway.

Supply of power by States in Emergencies

*139. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has a plan to direct the States to supply power to the nearest States in emergencies like power failures and on such other occassions; and

(b) if so, the board outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). No such plan has been prepared or is under preparation. However, in the event of emergencies like power failures, forced outages of thermal plants and stoppage or inadequate generation by hydel plants necessitated by the poor availability and low levels of water in the hydel reserviors, the Centre uses its good offices to assist the needy States by persuading the neighbouring States to give assistance to the extent possible out of the power generated by them.

Government of India have set up Regional Electricity Boards in the Northern, Western, Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern regions of the country for enabling integrated operation of power systems on a regional basis so that not only is assistance during emergencies available from one State to the other but optimum utilisation of the generation and transmission facilities is facilitated to the mutual benefit of all the States concerned. For enabling integrated operation of power systems on a regional basis, Regional Load Despatch Stations are being established. These will enable the regional power system operation to be monitored round the clock and emergency assistance to be arranged to any State readily from the System. Interchanges of power between one State and another in a manner that would subserve the monimum economy in operation to the benefit of the concerned States is also facilitated by such regional system operation.

Increase in the estimated cost of Cochin Fertilizer Project Phase—1.

*140. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated cost of the Cochin Fertilizer Project Phase-1 has increased by over 100 per cent;

(b) if so, the present estimated cost;

(c) whether the project could not be commissioned in due time; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b). The original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 2677 lakhs (before devaluation of the Rupee); the estimate has since been revised to Rs. 7600 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The plant was mechanically completed in July, 1971, but could not be commissioned thereafter on account of unforeseen technical problems and mechanical failures mainly in some of the imported equipments.

Irrigation Projects in Kerala

1202. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) which are the main continuing irrigation projects in the State of Kerala; and

(b) a brief outline of the works completed so far in these projects and the steps taken by Government to provide adequate financial help for the speedy completion of the projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Seven major irrigation projects *viz.*, the Periyar Valley, Pamba, Kuttiyadi, Chittarpuzha, Pazhassi, Kanhirapuzha and Kallada are under construction in Kerala. The progress of works on these projects is given in the attached statement.

The State Government have in their Fifth Plan programmes proposed adequate funds to complete all the projects, except the Kallada project which may spill over into the Sixth Plan.

Statement

1. *Periyar Valley Project*

The work on the barrage and the main canal have been completed. on the major and minor distributaries, out of a total length of 502 Km, 296 Kms have been completed. Out of a total 3450 masonry structures, 2818 nos. have also been completed. On the field channels, 35 Km. out of a total length of 97 Kms. have also been completed.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 11.50 crores and the expenditure to the end of June 1973 is Rs. 7.07 crores. On completion, the project would provide irrigation to an area of 56,660 hectares (gross) and by 1972-73 an irrigation potential of 28,328 hectares was developed.

2. *Pamba Project*

The work on the barrage has almost been completed while about half the length of tunnelling work has been done. On the canals 50 per cent of the earth work has been completed and work on lining, masonry and concrete structures etc. are in various stages of construction.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 17.89 crores and the expenditure to the end of June 1973, is Rs. 5.69 crores. On completion, the project would provide irrigation facilities to an area of 46,134 hectares (gross) and by the end of the Fourth Plan an irrigation potential of 4,050 hectares is expected to be achieved.

3. *Kuttiyadi Project*

The work on the dam and the main canal is nearing completion and other works on the distributaries and the cross drainage structures etc. were in progress. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12.60 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 10.10 crores. On completion the project would provide irrigation to an area of 31,161 hectraes (gross) and to the end of

1972-73 an irrigation potential of 4856 hectares was developed.

4. *Chittarpuzha Project*

All masonry works and roadway decking in respect of Moolathara regulator have been completed. Erection of embedded parts and piers for single tier shutters has been completed. All works connected with Thenparamadakku anicut have almost been completed except erection and fixing of shutters for river sluices.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5.37 crores and expenditure to the end of June 1973, is Rs. 2.07 crores. The project on completion would provide irrigation facilities to an area of 34,600 hectares (gross) and to the end of 1972-73, 3237 hectares of potential was developed.

5. *Pazassi Project*

About 50 per cent of the work of excavation for foundation for the barrage has been completed while about 40 per cent of masonry and 28 per cent of concreting has been done. On the main canal, about 25 per cent of excavation and 55 per cent of lining has been done. Tunnelling to the extent of 75 per cent has been done. Work on the construction of cross drainage structure is in early stages.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 13.20 crores and the expenditure to the end of the June 1973, is Rs. 4.35 crores. The project, on completion would provide irrigation facilities to an area of 32,375 hectares (gross).

6. *Kanhirapuzha Project*

On the masonry dam, about 83 per cent of excavation in foundation has been done while construction of masonry works is in the early stages. On the earth dam about 38 per cent of the earth work has been done. On the canal, work is in progress. On the distributaries, detailed investigations are in progress. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 9.26 crores and the expenditure to the end of June 1973 is Rs. 2.77 crores. On completion, the project would provide irrigation to an area of 21,853 hectares (gross).

7. *Kallada*

All the works except to last span, head regulator, and scour sluices of Ottakkal weir have been completed. On the Parappar dam, the foundation excavation is in progress, and in reaches masonry also is in progress.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 45 crores and the expenditure to the end of June, 1973 is Rs. 3.79 crores. On completion, the project would provide irrigation facilities to 1,04,840 hectares (gross).

Receipt of profitability returns from Foreign Drug Firms

1204. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2215 on the 7th August, 1973 and state when the profitability returns referred to in part (b) of the question are expected to be received and whether any last date has been prescribed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The profitability returns are expected to be received by the end of December this year.

Review of prices of Valium tablets and other products

1205. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which the selling prices of certain products such as Valium tablets etc. are being reviewed; and

(b) whether the prices of these formulations are considered high and if so, how the approval was accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The selling prices of finished medicinal products were/are approved based on the data available and following the norms as prescribed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Depending upon the changed circumstances like indigenous production of bulk drugs which were solely imported earlier, variation in the import prices and also with the idea of rationalising the prices of similar products marketed by different manufacturers, the prices of medicinal products are reviewed.

Payment to Creditors of Golcha Properties Limited

1206. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 3rd April, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 5704 regarding the payments to Creditors of Golcha Properties Ltd. and state:

(a) whether Government have since collected information regarding the revenues received by the Liquidator from all the concerns of the Golcha Properties Limited that have gone into liquidation;

(b) if so, the gist thereof;

(c) whether attempts are being made to allow the proprietors to make payment to the creditors under a scheme which has been repeatedly turned down by the association of the creditors;

(d) if so, the reasons for pursuing a scheme which does not fulfil the expectations of the creditors and why steps are not being taken to dispose of the properties to pay off the debts of the creditors; and

(e) whether any further instalments of payments are contemplated by Government and if so, when it will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). A statement fulfilling the assurance given in respect of unstarred Question No. 5704 dated 3rd April, 1973, has already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 15th June, 1973.

(c) and (d). A scheme of compromise arrangement has been filed by some of the creditors of the Company in liquidation in the Rajasthan High Court notice whereof has been served on the Regional Director, Company Law Board, Kanpur under section 394A of the Companies Act, 1956 and the scheme is under examination. The petition in this regard has been fixed for hearing before the court on 30th November, 1973.

(e) The distribution of further dividends by the Official Liquidator is a matter to be decided by the Court.

ONGC contract with an American firm for ferrying goods and passengers between "Sagar Samrat" and Bombay harbour

1207. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC has entered into a contract with an American firm Off-shore International (USA) for ferrying goods and passengers between the ship 'Sagar Samrat' and the Bombay harbour;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract and how much has been paid so far and how much of it has to be paid for doing no work for the late delivery of 'Sagar Samrat'; and

(c) what was the justification for entring into the contract and what

steps are now being taken to manufacture the necessary boats in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The ONGC, however, has chartered for the purpose two supply vessels from an American firm M/s. Arthur Levy and one crew-cum-utility boat from a UK firm M/s. Offshore Supply Association.

(b) The main terms of charter hire are.

1. For the two supply vessels.

(i) US $ 1200 per day per vessel, of this 20 per cent is payable in non-convertible Indian Rupees;

(ii) Mobilisation charge at US $ 91,625 per boat, payable entirely in foreign exhange.

2. For the one crew-*cum*-utility boat:

(i) French Francs 5,300 per day, payable entirely in foreign exchange;

(ii) Mobilisation charge at French Francs 20,000.

Charge of the two supply vessels was taken by the ONGC on December, 17, 1972. The crew-cum-utility boat arrived at Bombay on May 31, 1973. From these dates till the 10th of October 1973 at the rates mentioned above a sum of $ 898,450 (equivalent to Rs. 65.40 lakhs approx.) has been paid to the US firm and a sum of French Francs 724,900 (equivalent to Rs. 9.79 lakhs approx.) to the UK firm.

The drilling platform 'Sagar Samrat' arrived at location H 2-1 in the operational area in the Bombay High on May 25, 1973. For the period December 17, 1972 to May 24, the ONGC paid to M/s. Arthur Levy (i) mobilisation charge of US $ 1,83,250 (equivalent to Rs. 13.34 lakhs approx.) and (ii) hire charge of US $ 3,81,600 (equivalent to Rs. 27.78 lakhs approx.) for the two supply vessels. The charter hire charges paid to the US company for this period have been more than compensated by the liquidated damages received from the builders of 'Sagar Samrat' for its late delivery.

(c) No suitable supply vessel or crew-cum-utility boats were available in India on hire or for immediate purchase. An order for the construction and supply of two supply boats has since been placed on M/s. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam.

Central allocation of foodgrains to flood affected States

1208. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of flood situation in the various parts of the country; Statewise;

(b) the extent to which the Central assistance has been given to the various States for relief purposes; and

(c) the foodgrains allocation by the Centre to the various States for the same purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A Statement giving the details of damage caused by floods during 1973 monsoon was laid on the Table of the House on November 12, 1973.

(b) The amounts released by the Centre as assistance to States for flood relief measures so far during 1973-74 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Central Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	50.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	50.00
3.	Kerala	25.00
4.	Orissa	300.00
5.	Rajasthan	500.00
6.	Tripura	100.00
7.	West Bengal	200.00

(c) The following allotments of foodgrains were made from the Central pool from June to October, 1973 to meet the reasonable overall requirements of Public Distribution system in the flood affected States:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Quantity (in metric tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	70,000
2.	Bihar	230.000
3.	Gujarat	394,000
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	82,500
5.	Kerala	400,000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	90,000
7.	Orissa	65,000
8.	Punjab	55,000
9.	Uttar Pradesh	185,000
10.	West Bengal	723,500
11.	Tripura	31,500
12.	Rajasthan	320.000

Probe into Collapse of French Well Water Pumping System in Baroda

1210. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State and Union Governments have been approached to have a probe into the total collapse of the steel and cement concrete girder of Rs. 2 crore French Well Water Pumping System of the Baroda on the Mahisagar river in September, 1973;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Gujarat have reported that the Baroda Municipal Corporation has itself constituted a High Power Committee to probe into the collapse of the bridge.

Crisis in Plastic Industry of West Bengal

1211. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the crisis in the plastic industry in West Bengal;

(b) the reasons for the crisis; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Complaints have been received from several small scale plastic units, including some located in West Bengal regarding shortage of thermoplastics.

(b) The plastic processing capacity particularly in the small scale sector, has expanded at a very much higher pace than the increase of raw material production.

(c) Following steps have been taken to alleviate the shortage:—

(i) State Trading Corporation has been authorised to import 5,000 tonnes each of the three major thermoplastics High Density Polyethylene, LowDensity Polyethylene and Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC). Though there is a world-wide shortage of thermoplastics, State Trading Corporation has so far been able to import over 7,000 tonnes of thermoplastics so far.

(ii) The import duty on Polyethylene and PVC has been reduced to the level of 138 per cent of c.i.f. value from the earlier level of 208 per cent.. This will make it possible for users to use imported material also.

(iii) The entitlement of imported raw material referred to in (i) above, allowed to new units in small scale sector has been increased from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the value of the machi-

nery installed, subject to a maximum of Rs. one lakhs as against Rs. 75,000 allowed earlier. This will permit each new unit to use higher quantities of the imported material.

Provision of Electricity from Nuclear Power Stations to Regional Grids

1212. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity from all future nuclear Power Stations will be available to the Regional Grids rather than to the States and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Irrigation and Power Ministry has been consulted in the matter and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The general principles that should govern the sharing of power from all future nuclear power stations are under examination in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in consultation with all concerned.

Issue of Letters of Intent for Manufacture of Caustic Soda in Gujarat

1213. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to issue Letters of Intent for setting up Caustic Soda in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the names of units and the capacity of those plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Two letters of intent were issued on 12th April, 1973 to M/s. The Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited, Bombay and M/s. Saurashtra Cement and Chemical Industries Limited, Bombay for setting up new undertakings in the State of Gujarat with a capacity of 33,000 tonnes/annum each. The letter of intent issued to M/s. Saurashtra Cement and Chemical Industries Limited was cancelled on 20th October, 1973, in view of the firm's decision not to implement the scheme.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa for Fifth Plan

1214. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Irrigation Projects major and medium, in Orissa have been finalised for the execution in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of such projects, especially the centrally sponsored ones; and

(c) whether the Bhimkund Dam Project is one of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Fifth Plan programmes have not been as yet finalised by the Planning Commission.

In their proposals, the Government of Orissa have contemplated an outlay of about Rs. 44 crores on the continuing irrigation schemes (Mahanadi delta, Salandi, Anandpur barrage and 17 medium Schemes) and about Rs. 22 crores on the following new irrigation schemes.

Major	Rangali
Medium	Ramiala
	Kha'kei
	Remal
	Sunei

Medium (Contd.) Remanadi St. I.
Daha
Aunli
Nesa
Pilasalki
Dumerbahl
Norla

Irrigation is a State subject and there are no centrally sponsored major and medium irrigation projects.

Working of the MRTP Commission

1215. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the achievements of the M.R.T.P. Commission since its formation;

(b) whether there is discontentment among its Members and whether most of its Members have resigned due to the differences with the new Chairman;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to improve its working; and

(d) whether Government propose to wind it up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The Commission was established in August 1970 and upto the 31st October, 1973, 40 cases were referred to it under Chapter III of the Act for enquiry and report. Out of these, the Commission submitted reports in respect of 26 cases. Five cases were withdrawn by the aplicant companies. In the case of two companies registration under section 26 was cancelled, and one application was rejected. Six cases were pending.

Government has also referred one case to the Commission under section 31 and the enquiry has been stayed by the Delhi High Court.

The Commission caused preliminary investigation to be made by the Director of Investigation in respect of 18 cases of restrictive trade practices and another 18 cases of restrictive trade practices were referred to the Commission under section 10 for regular inquiry.

(b) The new Chairman joined on 23rd July, 1973. One of the Members resigned in October 1973 on the gounds of health. It is not correct that there is discontentment amongst the Members of the Commission or that most or any of its Members have resigned on account of differences with the new Chairman.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

Issue of Licences to J.K. Synthetics of Kota for Manufacture of Nylon Staple Fibre

1216. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether J. K. Synthetics of Kota were given a licence for the manufacture of nylon staple fibre,

(b) whether the J. Ks in fact imported machinery for Polyster staple fibre yarn;

(c) if so, which were the authorities responsible for permitting this import in violation of the actual licences and permits; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the Officers concerned and also the Company for this violation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Under the liberalised licensing policy announced in December, 1967, which permitted diversification into new articles to the extent of 25 per cent of the total capacity, the firm was allowed to import balancing

equipment for manufacture of polyester staple fibre within the foreign exchange earlier allowed for nylon staple fibre equipment.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा के चुनाव

1217. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा के चुनावों की तैयारी पूरी हो गई है अथवा हो रही है ; और

(ख) उक्त चुनावों के लिए कुल कितने कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता होगी तथा इस पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराजसिंह चौधरी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1974 में होने वाले विधान सभा निर्वाचनों के लिये इंतजाम किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) उक्त निर्वाचन में लगाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या या उपगत होने वाले व्यय के बारे में इस समय निश्चित आंकड़े नहीं दिये जा सकते।

Society of Unemployed Engineers and Science Graduates for running Petrol Pumps and Service Stations

1218. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any society of the unemployed Engineers and science graduates for running service stations and petrol pumps has been organised in the Union Territory of Delhi, if so, the composition and functions thereof?

(b) whether Government have given any grant to such a society, if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the names of the office bearers of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Setting up of a Fertilizer Plant at Palamau in Bihar

1219. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to start a fertiliser industry in Palamau District of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration at present.

तेल तथा गैस के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए कनाडा से ऋण

1220. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने कनाडा से लगभग चार करोड़ रुपये का ऋण तेल तथा गैस के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान एंव विकास कार्य के लिये लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऋण की वापसी की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

पट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) भारत सरकार ने 4 अक्तूबर, 1973 को कनाडा सरकार के साथ एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं जिसमें 6 मिलियन कनाडियन डालर के अतिरिक्त विकास दर की व्यवस्था की गई है । ऋण कनाडा में कुछ उपकरणों, सामग्री एंव तेल एंव गैस समन्वेषण तथा विकास के संबंध में सेवाओं की खरीद के लिये है ।

(ख) ऋण का 50 साल में भुगतान करना होगा जिसमें 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि भी सम्मिलित है । इस पर ब्याज, वचनवद्धता एंव सेवा खर्च नहीं लगा है ।

Control of Messrs Kapadia's over National Rayon Corporation

1221. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report which appeared in the 'Blitz' dated the 11th August, 1973 under the caption '1 per cent share but 100' per cent Control of National Rayon; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the affairs of this Company and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An inspection of the books of accounts under section 209(4) of the Companies Act has already been made. In passing an order under section 408(1) of the Companies Act appointing two Directors on the Board of National Rayon Corporation for a period of one year beginning from 30th June, 1973, the Company Law Board took into account, among other things, the irregularities brought out during the inspection.

Assets and profits of Monopoly Houses

1222. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the total industrial assets possessed by each of the Monopoly Houses in 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73;

(b) what was the total area of lands they owned during the same period; and

(c) what was the gross and net profit they earned out of their industries during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). According to the revised industrial licensing policy announced by the Government in February 1973, undertakings registered under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, which by themselves or together with their interconnected undertakings have assets not less than Rs. 20 crores, are considered as large industrial houses. Information on the total assets of these undertakings groupwise for the year 1971 is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5747/73]. The undertakings are not annual changes in assets, the area of land owned by them and the gross and net profits earned out of their industries in the forms prescribed under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

Yen Credit from Japan for Fertilizer Plants

1223. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any indication of reluctance on the part of Japanese Government to grant Yen credit for the setting up of fertilizer plants; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर यात्री सहायक केन्द्र

1224. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर यात्री सहायक केन्द्र खोला गया है ; और

(ख) इस केन्द्र का उद्देश्य क्या है तथा इस पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) :(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Distribution of Fertilizers by F.C.I. to Tea Gardens in Assam

1225. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India is solely responsible for distribution of Fertilizer to the tea gardens in Assam;

(b) whether the Tea Board has appointed three big industrial Houses Messrs. Rallies India, Shaw Wallace and Jardine Henderson as its agents for distributing 6000 tonnes of imported urea;

(c) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has protested and persuaded Tea Board to change its decision; and

(d) if so, the facts of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand and supply position of Petroleum products

1226. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the projected demand and supply position of Petroleum products in 1978-79; and

(b) the level of production at different public sectir refineries and foreign owned refineries in the country, product-wise today and likely to be around the end of the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Draft proposals of projected demand and indigenous refinery capacity etc. for the V Plan period upto 1978-79, are at present under consideration of the Planning Commission. These will be finalised along with the other V Plan proposals. It is not considered in the Public interest to give the product-wise production at the different refineries in the country.

New Fertilizer plants during next Five Year

1227. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the number of new Nitrogenous and Phosphate fertilizer units with their capacities and product-ends, which are proposed to be set up during the next five years to augment supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Five fertilizer plants in the public sector are proposed to be set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, as detailed below:—

Location	Capacity in Million Tonnes. (Tentative)	
	N	P O
Mathura	0·225	
Panipat .	0·225	
Bhatinda	0·225	
Paradeep	0·345	0 300
Trombax V .	0·345	0·305

In addition, a few plants are likely to be set up in the private sector for which proposals have been received.

Electrification of villages in Rajkot, Junagarh and Jamnagar Districts of Gujarat

1228. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in Rajkot, Junagarh and Jamnagar Districts of Gujarat electrified during the year 1972-73;

(b) the number of villages which are proposed to be electrified during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the criteria adopted for electrifying the villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The number of villages electrified in Rajkot, Junagarh and Jamnagar districts of Gujarat during the year 1972-73 and that proposted to be electrified during 1973-74 are given below:—

	1972-73	1973-74
Rajkot . . .	30	18
Junagarh . .	54	21
Jamnagar .	30	23

(c) According to the policy adopted by the State Electricity Board, agriculture is the primary objective in village electrification. Proximity to existing distribution lines and availability of a good number of wells with adequate water potential are also factors taken into account in selecting the villages. In drawing up the programme for electrification of villages the District and Local Self Government authorities of area concerned are also associated.

Rectification of Anomalies Arising out of Pay Commission's Report

1229. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anomalies arising out of the Pay Commission's Report have been rectified in consultation with the representatives of the employees;

(b) whether a small committee of the Departmental Council of J.C.M. has been formed to deal with all anomalies; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c)

Amongst the matters discussed with the representatives of the Staff Side recently on the Report of the Third Central Pay Commission, was the subject of anomalies as well. It was made clear during these discussions as to what could constitute anomalies and the steps that would be taken to remove them by issue of general orders. If, however, any particular case of genuine anomaly on implementing the decision of Government on a recommendation of the Commission is brought to notice, all possible steps will be taken to rectify it wherever feasible. In view of this position Committee of the Department Council has not so far been formed in this connection

Bhimkund Dam Project

1230. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requisite papers on Bhimkund Dam Project have been submitted by the State Government to the Central Government for a decision on the question of site;

(b) if so, the final decision of the Central team, which visited the two different sites for the proposed dam; and

(c) whether the proposed Project will be cleared by the C.W. & P.C. soon for execution in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The requisite data on the alternative sites of the proposed Bhimkund Dam have been received by the Central Team. Their report is expected to be ready shortly. Based on the observations of the Team, the Project Report will have to be finalised by the State Government. There after according to the procedure laid down it will have to be examined in detail in the Central Water and Power Commission and considered by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. The inclusion of the project in the Plan will have to be considered by the Planning Commission taking into account the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee.

Railway Service Commission at Bhubaneshwar

1231. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up of a Railway Service Commission at Bhubaneshwar like the one set up at Muzaffarpur for the benefit of the public; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Government have examined the proposal for setting up Railway Service Commissions on a regional basis and have come to the conclusion that the best solution would be to have a single recruiting agency for each Zonal Railway. These Railway Service Commissions will be located at places where they can serve best the Railway Administrations concerned.

Commissioning of the Fertilizer Unit at Paradip in Orissa

1232. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for early commissioning of Fertilizer Unit at Paradip in Orissa; and

(b) what is the time schedule for the various stages of the proposed unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN): (a) and (b). A techno-economic feasibility report for the establishment of a fertilizer plant at Paradeep has been prepared by the Fertilizer Corporation of India. The project envisages a completion schedule of 36 months from the date of its clearance.

Fall in Railway Cargo Revenue

1233. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable fall in the Railway Cargo Revenue during the last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. The revenue earning freight traffic lifted by the Railways in the last three months has shown declining trend. In the three months ending August 1973 upto which accounts have been closed, revenue from goods traffic dropped by Rs. 17.26 crores compared to budgetted anticipations.

(b) The main reasons are as follows:

(i) On account of severe power shortage affecting production and general recession in the industrial activity in recent months the demand for wagons registered a drop when compared to last year.

(ii) The offer for loading of foodgrains was at reduced levels particularly from Punjab and Haryana area during the last three months.

(iii) There were severe interruptions to rail movement during August due to several factors like locomen and Carriage and Wagon staff strike, followed by a spate of agitations by Railway staff and public in September in the Eastern and the Southern sectors of the country affecting loading and movement of traffic by the Railways. The loading of coal in the Bengal and Bihar coalfields was affected due to a large number of holidays enjoyed by colliery labour and also on account of Loco Maintenance staff agitation in Dhanbad area of Eastern Railway.

(c) (i) The Railways are fully geared to meet the demand for wagons with the improvement in the industrial activity provided abnormal conditions do not affect railway working.

(ii) Additional wagons are also on order to meet the increased offer of traffic.

(iii) Co-operation of various staff Unions is being continuously sought to avoid recurrence of strikes and agitations.

Cancellation of Branch Line Passenger Trains on North-East Frontier Railway during October, 1973

1234. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of branch line passenger trains on North-east Frontier Railway were cancelled during October, 1973;

(b) if so, the number of trains cancelled; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the loss in revenue as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) 25 passenger carrying trains daily from 18th October, 1973, and an additional 22 trains from 29th October, 1973.

(c) The cancellation of these trains was due to shortage of loco coal. The loss was Rs. 5.84 lakhs.

Irrigation and Power Projects included in Fourth Plan

1235. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the various Irrigation and Power Projects that were proposed to be implemented during the 4th Plan period, the allocation made for the purpose, the number of projects actually taken in hand for execution and the amount spent in the first 4 years of the Plan period;

(b) the reasons for not taking up the other projects, if any; and

(c) the additional amount that would be required in the execution of projects, work on which has already been delayed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Besides the continuing schemes, a number of new schemes had been proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Plan by State Governments. Only such of these new schemes as were technically and economically feasible and for the implementation of which resources were in sight were taken up.

The Fourth Plan provision for Major and Medium irrigation schemes was Rs. 951 crores. An amount of Rs. 909 crores was spent in the first four years of the plan period. Work was started on 18 new Major and 59 new Medium irrigation schemes.

In the Power Sector the Fourth Plan outlay was Rs. 2447.57 crores for generation, transmission, distribution and rural electrification projects. An amount of Rs. 2246 crores was spent in the first four years of the Plan. Work was also started on new generation schemes to provide a capacity of 0.9 million Kw.

(c) The major and medium irrigation projects will require about Rs. 1700 crores beyond the Fourth Plan for their completion. The power projects taken up so far will require about Rs. 1250 crores for their completion beyond the Fourth Plan.

Re-opening of Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Line

1236. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the likely date by which the Pathankot-Joginder Nagar line would be re-opened to traffic after the completion of diversion, necessitated by the rise in the water level of the Pong Dam;

(b) what are the alternative arrangements made to relieve the inconvenience caused to the public by the closure of this line; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the possibility of providing regular train services between Gular-Jwalamukhi Road and Joginder Nagar by dieselising the Section if necessary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The diversion is expected to be ready by 30th June, 1975, when Pathankot-Joginder Nagar line would be re-opened.

(b) 2 pairs of passenger trains are running between Pathankot and Jawanwala Shahr to suit the local requirements. Pathankot and Jawanwala Shahr have also been opened for goods traffic on this section from 13th June, 1973. To cater to the traffic needs of this area, out agencies at Kangra,

Nagrota, Palampur Baijnath, Paprola and Joginder Nagar have already been opened from 1st April, 1973.

(c) No.

Extension of Bhakhtiyarpur-Rajgir Line

1237. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on uneconomic Branch Line set up by Government recommended the extension of the Bhakhtiyarpur-Rajgir (B.G.—253 Kms.) Railway line upto a suitable point like Nawadah on the Gaya-Kiul line, so as to provide an alternative route to the congested Patna-Gaya line to cut down the circuitous movement *via* Patna and also because this extension would render the present Bhakhtiyarpur-Rajgir into and economic Railway line; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this suggestion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee set up by Government recommended extension of Bhakhtiarpur-Rajgir line upto Nawada (which is a railway station on the Gaya-Kiul section of Eastern Railway). Out of similar recommendations made by the Committee for a number of other lines, surveys for extension have been taken up for twelve lines. After the survey reports for these 12 lines are examined and the results thereof become known, surveys for the remaining recommendations of the Committee, including extension of the Bhakhtiarpur-Rajgir line to Nawada, will be considered.

Introduction of Human Engineering as subject for Productioners and Serving Officers in Railways

1238. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Team on Railways set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission recommended the introduction of Human Engineering as a special subject for instruction during the course of training for Probationers and serving Officers as also to stream-line the training facilities in general by the introduction of promotion tests and Refresher Courses on the pattern of the arrangements in the Defence Department;

(b) whether these recommendations have been accepted and implemented;

(c) if so, the date or dates on which Government decisions were taken and implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not accepting these proposals and whether any alternative arrangements have been made to stream-line the training courses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Study Team have made observations in this regard in the body of their Report.

(b) to (d). The Government came to the conclusion that the existing arrangements for training of officers and staff on Railways are generally adequate. The Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee 1968 had also expressed a similar view.

It is, however, the Government's policy to periodically review the training arrangements so as to rationalise the training facilities and keep pace with advancements in technology and modernisation of methods.

Recommendations of Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination for Periodical Review of the Railways

1239. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination recommended in its final report the periodical review of the Railways as an enterprise and financial working of the Branch Lines and the transport needs and plans of the areas served by them in the wider economic interest of the country; and

(b) if so, whether any period has been specifically decided upon as the time unit for a fresh review of this type?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The recommendations of the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination, as contained in their final report, paras. 2 to 5 of chapter IV of the Main Conclusions and Recommendations are given in the attached statement.

(b) As a result of the review undertaken in 1967, it was seen that in the case of 14 uneconomic lines, road transport could replace rail transport. State Governments concerned, who were addressed in the matter, expressed themselves against the closure of these lines. Later during the course of the debate on Railway Budget for the year 1969-70, the then Minister for Railways, in deference to the wishes of the Members of both houses of the Parliament, announced that no uneconomic line would be closed down. Under the circumstances, a fresh review of this type has not been undertaken.

Statement

(2) "Having regard to the developments in the transport system, it is essential to review from time to time the extent to which each branch line is subserving the needs of an area and the combination of transport services which should be made available in its economic development. Suitable tests or criteria need to be evolved for considering a line uneconomic depending on the purposes it serves and the cost of providing alternative means of transport.

(3) If alternative facilities have been or are capable of being developed to a point that the requirements for transport can be met substantially by means other than the railways at no higher cost to the economy, there should be no hesitation in giving up an existing branch line which is proving unremunerative and will not serve any object which cannot be met otherwise and at lesser cost.

(4) Where road transport has to be expanded considerably to facilitate the discontinuance of unremunerative lines, the railways may consider, in consultation with State Governments, whether and in what form they could participate or assist in the growth of road transport services.

(5) In the light of these considerations, in the wider economic interests of the country, as much as of the railways as an enterprise, the financial working of branch lines and the transport needs and plans of areas served by them should be reviewed periodically."

Reorganisation of Oil and Natural Gas Commission

1240. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposals for radical and far-reaching changes in the structure of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as suggested by the Committee for review of the O&NGC;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the main changes contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) The matter is under examination and a final decision is likely to be taken in the near future Till then it is not considered in the public interest to disclose the details

Setting up of Pumped Storage Installations for meeting Power Demands

1241. SHRI P. M MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether four pumped storage installations, also known as hydraulic accumulators, are to be set up for the first time in the country during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) whether the pumped storage schemes are designed particularly for meeting power demands at peak loads, and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposed schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The main features of the four schemes sanctioned for implementation are as under —

(i) Kadana pumped storage scheme is in Gujarat on Mahi river. It will have an installation of four generating units of 60 MW each and is estimated to cost Rs. 24 53 crores

(ii) Nagarjunasagar pumped storage scheme is in Andhra Pradesh on the Krishna river. It will have an installation of two generating units of 50 MW capacity and is estimated to cost Rs. 9 39 crores.

(iii) Kadamparai pumped storage scheme is in Tamil Nadu on the Kadamparai river, a tributory of Aliyar river. It will have an installation of four generating units of 100 MW each and is estimated to cost Rs. 35 12 crores

(iv) Paithan pumped storage scheme is at the fot of the paithan dam of Jayakwadi irrigation project in Maharashtra. It will have an installation of one unit of 12 MW and is estimated to cost Rs. 1 89 crores.

Supply of Power Equipment for Thermal and Hydel Power Projects in Gujarat

1242 SHRI P M MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Gujarat State has been assured by the Minister of Heavy Industry that power equipment for thermal and hydel power projects in the State will be supplied early;

(b) whether he has also taken up the question with the Minister of Heavy Industry; and

(c) if so, when the equipment is likely to be supplied to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister, Gujarat has been informed by the Minister of Heavy Industry that the deliveries of the generators for the Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station will match with the delivery of the condenser and the turbine and that this would enable the erection work to be processed without interruption.

Periodic meetings are held by this Ministry with the representatives of BHEL/HEIL and Ministry of Heavy Industry to review the commissioning

of projects, the equipment for which is being supplied by BHEL/HEIL. Efforts are made to remove the bottlenecks, if any, in the timely delivery of the equipment for the projects.

(c) The delivery dates for the equipment for thermal and hydel projects in Gujarat are indicated below:

UKAI THERMAL STATION

Set No. 1. April, 1974.
Set No. 2. August 1974.

GANDHINAGAR THERMAL POWER STATION

Set No. 1. September. 1975
Set No. 2. December.1957

UKAI HYDRO STATION

All the equipment is ready and awaiting wagons for despatch. Despatch is expected effected before the end of November, 1973.

Upgradation of Supervisory structure of Commercial Department

1243. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7216 on the 10th April, 1973 regarding upgradation of Supervisory structure of Commercial Departments in Railways and state:

(a) whether the Zonal Railways have since finalised the issue;

(b) if so, whether the position in the Commercial Department has been brought at par with the Operating Department in each Zonal Railways;

(c) the comparative position of higher posts in Operating Department *vis-a-vis* Commercial Department as on 1st April, 1969 and as on 31st October, 1972, separately on each Division of each Zonal Railway; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time likely to be taken by Government in finalising the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). A statement giving information as required in part (c) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5748/73]. It will be seen that by and large the number of posts reflect the difference in the duties and the volume of work e.g. there are more posts in the Commercial Department at the Railway Headquarters whereas on the Divisions there are more posts in the Operating Department. In the context of present ban on creation and upgradation of posts, any revision of the structure has to await implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and removal of ban on creation of posts.

Recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices regarding Prices of Medicines

1244. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices appointed for determining the basis for fixing up the retail selling prices of drugs and medicines and whether Government have considered these recommendations and have accepted them, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government are aware that since submission of the above recommendations, some of the low priced life-saving medicines like 'angised', have disappeared from the market on account of low profitability;

(c) whether some of the manufacturers have taken to dubious operations for making undue profits e.g. sorbitrate in bulk packing of 100 tablets has been discontinued and 20 tablet packing priced 70 per cent higher is only available; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint a committee consisting of

Members of Parliament, experts and other concerned interests to investigate in this matter and what measures are contemplated to stop the malpractices in the meanwhile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The report submitted by the Working Group under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is under consideration of Government.

(b) Some of the State Drug Controllers had reported the shortage of 'Angised'. It was stated by the Company, with whom the matter was taken up, that due to delay in receiving the bulk drug which is imported, they could not manufacture the formulation in adequate quantity. They have received the bulk drug in October and have assured adequate availability of the formulation by the month of November, 1973.

(c) Government have received no report about non-availability of the product Sorbitrate in bulk packing of 100 tablets. The position is being ascertained.

(d) The appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament, experts etc., is under consideration of Government. Any reports/complaints of mal-practices will be looked into for appropriate action.

Strike notice served by All India Railway Employees Confederation

1245. SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any strike notice has been received from the All India Railway Employees' Confederation;

(b) if so, the demands of the Federation; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No strike notice has been received from this Confederation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fourth Stage Expansion of Udyogamandal Project of F.A.C.T.

1246. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of executing the fourth stage expansion of the Udyogamandal Project of F.A.C.T.;

(b) how many times it has been revised; and

(c) the cost estimated at the time of each revision and the reasons for variation of cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PPETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Date of submission of the cost estimates	Estimated Cost	Reasons for variations
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. April, 1966	392·25	While approving the Project estimate the Company was required to rework and submit the capital estimates at post-devaluation exchange rates.
2. June, 1966	575·61	Higher cost partly due to devaluation of rupee and partly due to provision for financing and management expenses.
3. March, 1972	673·01	Higer cost due to increase in the cost of indigenous equipment. Cost of construction general stores and interest and management expenses.

Opening of Halts at Koratua between News-Item captioned "Millions in Tooth Paste and Talcum Powder—Jogiara

1247. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision for opening Halts at Koratua between Khajauli and Jaynagar stations and at Muraitha between Kamtaul and Jogiara stations under Samastipur Division of the North Eastern Railway has been taken;

(b) if so, exact schedule for completion of construction and functioning of these halts; and

(c) if not, the cause of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Decision in regard to the opening of a train halt at Korhaiya (not Koratua) between Khajauli and Jaynagar stations has already been taken. The construction work of this halt station is in progress but the completion or opening of the halt is dependent on the earth work to be done before the middle of February, 1974 through Shramdan' by the local people as promised by them.

Proposal for the opening of a train halt at Muraitha between Kamtaul and Jogiara stations was examined in May, 1973 but it was not found financially justified.

(c) Does not arise.

News-Item capitioned "Millions in Tooth PaPste and Talcum Powder—Colgate Carries Loot"

1248. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'New Age' (Weekly), dated the 28th October, 1973 under the heading "Millions in tooth paste and talcum powder—Colgate carries loot"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes

(b) Government is examining the matter from the angle of the applica-

bility of the provisions of section 31 of the MRTP Act and necessary action will be taken.

Phenomenal increase in cost of various Projects being executed by FACT Udyogamandal

1249. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that there has been phenomenal increase in the cost of various projects that are being executed by FACT, Udyogamandal, owing to failure of equipment and delay in taking decisions; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The project costs here, as many cases elsewhere, have generally been higher than what were estimated originally. Such increases arise from several factors. For example, in the case of the Cochin plant, the delay in plant commissioning due to failure of some of the imported items of equipments during commissioning has been one of the major factors for the cost increase. This project is now estimated to cost about Rs. 76 crores as compared to the original estimate of Rs. 26.77 crores. Likewise, in the case of Fourth Stage Expansion at Udyogamandal, the capital cost has risen from about Rs. 3.92 crores to about Rs. 6.73 crores. Apart from delay in completion of these projects, other contributory factors have been devaluation of the rupee, increase in duty on import of capital goods and general increase in the price levels in the intervening period.

Second Stage of Thannirmukkam Bund in Kerala

1250. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to complete the second stage of Thannirmukkam Bund in Kerala;

(b) the total amount spent during the first half of 1973-74;

(c) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to give priority to this Bund; and

(d) if so, when and the action taken by the Central Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The Thannirmukkam Bund is a land development scheme included in the Soil Conservation Sector of the Kerala State Agriculture Plan. The total cost of the project is now estimated at Rs. 458.5 lakhs and the amount required to complete the Second stage is Rs. 60 lakhs. The amount spent during the first half of 1973-74 is Rs. 12.37 lakhs.

Since this is a State Plan Scheme, the question of Central Government giving any priority to it does not arise.

Sale of Platform Tickets/Journey Tickets at Sealdah and Howrah

1251. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total value in Rupees of Platform Tickets and Journey Tickets to various Stations sold at Sealdah and Howrah Stations of Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway on 27th July, 1973;

(b) the average sale proceeds per day in June, 1973 at both the Zonal Railways from the sale of Platform Tickets and Journey Tickets; and

(c) the sale proceeds on the 25th July, 1973 from the sale of Platform Tickets and Journey Tickets at the above-mentioned Stations of Eastern and South Eastern Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The earnings from the sale of platform tickets and journey tickets on 27th July, 1973 at Howrah and Sealdah stations were as follows:—

Name of the Station	Platform tickets	Journey tickets
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Howrah .	31,800	68,925
Sealdah . .	22	7,538

(b) Daily average earnings from the sale of plaform tickets and journey tickets for June, 1973 at Howrah and Sealdah stations were as follows:—

Name of the Station	Platform tickets	Journey tickets
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Howrah .	2,255	2,81,503
Sealdah . . .	380	67,511

(c) The earnings from the sale of platform tickets and journey tickets on 25th July, 1973 at Howrah and Sealdah stations were as follows:—

Name of the Station	Platform tickets	Journey tickets
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
Howrah . . .	1,891·60	2,38,649
Sealdah . . .	306·00	57,915

Power Crisis in Gujarat

1252. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for power crisis in Gujarat State; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to meet it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no power crisis in Gujarat State at present, although some restrictions on maximum demand and staggering of loads are being introduced.

Shortage of Cooking Gas in Delhi

1253. SHRI VEKARIA:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of cooking gas in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to remove the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Recent work to rule and go slow by the Refinery workers at Koyali created shortage of Cooking Gas in the entire Koyali fed area including Delhi.

(c) The following steps have been taken to ease the situation:—

(i) Enrolment of new customers has been temporarily stopped;

(ii) Filling facilities of other LPG marketeers are being utilised wherever feasible; and

(iii) The entire additional LPG production from Bombay Refineries is being sent to the Koyali area to augment supplies.

Setting up of Railway Service Commission at Muzaffarpur

1254. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) the progress made towards establishing a full-fledged Railway Service Commission at Muzaffarpur,

(c) the basis on which the appointments have been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) to (c) A Railway Service Commission for recruitment of Class III staff on the North Eastern Railway was inaugurated by the Minister of Railways on 2nd October, 1973 at Muzaffarpur and nucleus staff for the functioning of the Commission have been provided. Proposals for appointing the Chairman and Member-Secretary of the Commission, which require the approval of the Union Public Service Commission, are under active consideration?

Barrage of Bagmati River Project in Bihar

1255. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the reasons for delay in the finalisation of the design of barrage of Bagmati River Project in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The design of the Bagmati barrage has taken some time because of change of site, and further collection of hydrological data for examining the feasibility of reducing the length of Barrage

The specification drawings required for the barrage have been prepared and tenders have been invited by the State Government for the construction of barrage works

Spare Parts for Patratu Region

1256. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH. Will the Minister of IRRIGA- repair works of the plant have been state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bihar Electricity Board is not able to get spare parts for its two 50 MW units at Patratu:

(b) whether emergent and essential repair works of the plants have been held up on this account and the unit faces the grim prospect of closure; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Patratu power station urgently requires certain spares and repair works for rehabilitation of two 50 MW sets. However, there is no danger of the remaining sets having to close down for want of immediate supply of spares.

At the request of the Bihar State THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE Electricity Board the Government of India took up the matter of supply of the emergent and essential spares for the generating plant at Patratu thermal power station in Bihar with the USSR authorities. These spares are proprietary items and the USSR authorities have been persuaded to place necessary indents with their respective manufacturing units on the basis of the Letter of Intent from the Bihar State Electricity Board while the necessary formalities regarding procurement are in process. They have

:onfirmed that necessary manufactur-ng instructions have been given and that the supply of spares would not be in any way delayed.

मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ नियंत्रण से बचाव के उपाय

1257 श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में आई भीषण बाढ़ को ध्यान में रखते हुये कोई स्थाई उपाय करने की योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ताकि मध्य प्रदेश को ऐसी बाढ़ से, जिससे प्रति वर्ष भारी हानि होती है, बचाया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां , तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). कोई ऐसी स्कीम केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। बाढ़ नियंत्रण राज्य सैक्टर में शामिल है और इसलिए बाढ नियंत्रण स्कीमों का आयोजन तथा कार्यन्वयन राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है।

Late running of trains on Barwadih-Dehri Line

1258. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no action has been taken on the late running of trains on the Barwadih-Dehri line; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Of late the running of passenger trains on Barwadih-Dehri-on-Sone section has suffered on account of indiscriminate alarm chain pullings, disconnection of hose pipes, interference with signalling apparatus, staff agitations, loco losses, etc. To effect improvement in punctuality, a watch is being kept on the running of trains on this section and all avoidable detentions are taken up with the staff concerned. Even alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off on some of the trains on this section to improve punctuality.

Generation of power by Aluminium Industries

1259. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ask all the Aluminium Industries to generate their own power for their use; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Running Mail/Express Service on B.D. and G.C. line (Gomoh Barawadih, Dehri, Dalton Ganj)

1260. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run a mail/express service on the B.D. and G.C. (Gomoh, Barwadih, Dehri, Dalton Ganj) line; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Introduction of an Express train between Gomoh-Barwadih and Dehri-on-Sone is at present operationally not feasible due to non-availability of line capacity and speed restrictions on this route.

Shortage of Cooking Gas in Gujarat

1261. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Cooking Gas in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to remove the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a): Recent work to rule and go slow by the Refinery workers at Koyali created shortage of Cooking Gas in the entire Koyali fed area including Gujarat.

(b) The workers have since resumed normal working. In addition, the following steps have been taken to normalise the supply situation:—

(i) Enrolment of new customers has been temporarily stopped; and

(ii) Filling facilities of other LPG marketeers are being utilised wherever feasible to augment supplies.

Electrification of Villages in U.P.

1262. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages electrified in U.P., District-wise, as on the 31st October, 1973 as also the number of villages which have not been electrified so for;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during the year 1973-74, District-wise;

(c) whether U.P. is very slow in rural electrification if so, the steps being taken to speed up rural electrification; and

(d) how long would it take to electrify all the villages in U.P. especially in Bundelkhand region of U. P. and dacoit-infested Districts of Agra, Etawah and Mainpuri?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement giving number of villages electrified as on 30-9-73 and those proposed to be electrified in 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5749/73.]

(c) While Uttar Pradesh was one of the States lagging behind in the matter of rural electrification, there has been marked improvement during the Fourth Five Year Plan. As against 12,926 villages electrified as on 21-3-1969 the number electrified as on 30-9-73 was 27,769. Similarly as against 75,659 pumpsets energised as on 31-3-1969 2,09,552 were energised on 30-9-1973. The percentage of villages electrified as on 30-9-73 is 24.4 per cent which is only marginally lower than the All-India average of 25.5 per cent.

(d) During the Fifth Five Year Plan under the Minimum Needs programme it is proposed to cover at least 30—40 per cent of rural population in each State. No specific plan has yet been drawn up for complete electrification of all the villages in Uttar Pradesh. The electrification of all the villages in Uttar Pradesh is dependent upon the availability of funds from time to time.

Study of product concentration undertaken by the Department of Company Affairs

1263. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study of product concentration undertaken by the Department of Company Affairs revealed that out of the 349 products, 312 products showed high concentration (*viz.*, the top three undertakings manufacturing the products accounted for 75 per cent or more of production in 1970); and

(b) if so, the other main findings of the said study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study *inter-alia* also revealed that out of 249 common items covered in the study and also listed in the Report of Monopolies Inquiry Commission 1965, 207 items showed high concentration both in 1964 and in 1970.

Power Supply Position in States

1264. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise power supply position;

(b) whether the power supply position in some States has deteriorated recently;

(c) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(d) if not, whether he will lay on the Table of the House comparative data in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The power supply position in the various States has generally improved. However, the energy availability is not adequate in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and DVC area. The shortage is due to:

(i) inadequate rainfall in the Rihand and Sharavathy catchment areas;

(ii) forced outage of some thermal units; and

(iii) delay in the commissioning of power projects.

A statement showing the energy availability in May and November, 1973 is attached.

Statement

Name of States	All figures in Millions units/Day Energy Availability	
	May, 1973	November, 1973
	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)	
Northern Region		
Haryana	(—) 1·96	(—) 1·70
Himachal Pradesh	(—) 0·23	(—) 0·14
Jammu and Kashmir	(—) 0·23	(—) 0·40
Punjab	(—) 1·27	(—) 0·54
Rajasthan	(—) 1·38	(—) 0·10
Uttar Pradesh	(—) 4·55	(—) 7·00
Delhi	(—) 0·15	—
Chandigarh	(—) 0·06	(—) 0·03
Nangal Fertilizer	—	—
Total	(—) 9·83	(—) 9·91
Western Region		
Gujarat	..	
Madhya Pradesh	(—) 0·55	..
Maharashtra	(—) 7·10	..
Total	(—) 7·65	..
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh	(—) 3·21	(—) 0·47
Kerala	..	(+) 1·14
Karnataka	(—) 1·80	(—) 2·20
Tamil Nadu	(—) 9·45	(—) 3·37
Total	(—) 14·46	(—) 4·90

Eastern Region

Bihar	(—) 0·06	(—) 0·90
West Bengal	(—) 0·35	(—) 0·97
D. V. C.	(—) 0·79	
Orissa	(—) 1·60	..
TOTAL	(—) 2·80	(—) 1·87
Northern Eastern Region	(—) 0·06	..
Total All India	(—) 34·8	(—) 1668

Restructure of Power Boards

1265. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given outlines of a new energy policy in the country; and if so, the main features thereof; and

(b) whether the Union Government are considering a proposal to re-structure the present Power Boards to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The plan is still to be finalised and the energy policy is under examination as a part of that.

(b) Proposals for re-structuring of the Power Supply Industry in the country are under examination.

गोहाटी से कासगंज तक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का प्रस्ताव

1266. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का गोहाटी से कासगंज तक एक एक्सप्रेस गाडी चलाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त गाडी कब से चलाई जायेगी और ऐटा जिले में वह किन-किन स्थानों पर रुकेगी ; और

(ग) उक्त गाडी को पुराने स्थानों के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्थानों पर रोकने के क्या कारण हैं ।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं । लेकिन 1-11-1973 से 17/18 सिलीगुड़ी-कानपुर वैशाली एक्सप्रेस का चालन क्षेत्र कासगंज तक बढ़ा दिया गया है । कासगंज के अलावा जहां कि यह गाडी आरम्भ/समाप्त होती है, चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ाए जाने के बाद 17/18 वैशाली एक्सप्रेस को एटा जिले में और किसी स्टेशन पर ठहराने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है ।

(ग) चालन क्षेत्र के विस्तीर्ण भाग में 17/18 वैशाली एक्सप्रेस को यातायातिक औचित्य के आधार पर और क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति के सदस्यों की राय से कासगंज, फर्रुखाबाद, फतेहगढ़ और कन्नौज स्टेशनों पर ठहराने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

टी०टी०आई० गार्ड, ड्राइवर, फायरमैन, खलासी और ब्रेकमैन को दी जाने वाली विधाओं में समानता

1267. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **रेल मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या टी० टी० आई०, गार्ड, ड्राइवर, फायरमैन, खलासी और ब्रेकमैन रेलवे के रनिंग स्टाफ में आते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही सुविधाएं इन सब को समान रुप से प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में समानता लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) केवल ऐसे कर्मचारियों को ही रनिंग कर्मचारियों के रुप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है जो चलती गाड़ियों के कार्यभार से सम्बन्धित होते हैं। गाड, ड्राइवर, फायरमैन और ब्रेकमैन रनिंग कर्मचारी हैं जबकि चल टिकट परीक्षक और खलासी जिन का चलती गाड़ियों के कार्यभार के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता, रनिंग कर्मचारी नहीं होते।

(ख) सभी रेल कर्मचारी अर्जित छुट्टी, डाक्टरी इलाज, शक्षणिक सहायता, पास आदि जैसी सामान्य सुविधाएं पाने के समान रूप से पात्र हैं। लेकिन चूंकि रनिंग कर्मचारियों पर गाड़ियां चलाने का उत्तरदायित्व होता है इस लिए उन्हें मील दूरी के अनुसार मील भत्ता मिलता है जबकि अन्य कर्मचारियों को उनके मुख्यालयों से दूर की गई ड्यूटी के लिए यात्रा भत्ता दैनिक भत्ता दिया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नमक के भाड़े की अलग-अलग दरें समाप्त करने के कारण रेलवे को हानि

1268. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नमक के भाडे की अलग-अलग दरें समाप्त करने के कारण रेलवे को प्रतिवर्ष अनुमानतः 28 लाख रुपये की कम आय हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अलग-अलग दरें समाप्त करने के क्या कारण है और इस आय को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :

(क) और (ख). 1 नवम्बर, 1969 से नमक के लिए अलग-अलग दो तरह की दरें लागू की गयी थी। नमक आयुक्त द्वारा के आधार पर निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार मानवीय उपभोग के लिए दिये जाने वाले नमक पर कम दर लागु की गई थी। इस पर व्यापारियों की ओर से इस आशय के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए कि नमक आयुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार मानवीय उपभोग के लिए होये जाने वाले नमक पर कम दर लगायी जा रही है जबकि निर्धारित कार्यक्रम से भिन्न इसी प्रयोजन के निमित नमक को ढुलाई पर अधिक भाड़ा लिया जा रहा है। चूंकि यह भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 28 में निहित अभिप्राय के विरुद्ध था इसलिए 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से भिन्न-भिन्न दरें समाप्त कर दी गयी। लेकिन 1 अप्रैल 1970 से लागू अन्यथा अवर्गीकृत नमक की दरें तब से दो बार बढ़ायी जा चुकी है पहली बार 1 जुलाई, 1971 से और फिर 15 अप्रैल, 1972 से भाड़ा दरों में संशोधन करना रेल संचालन का एक सामान्य पहलू है और व्यावहारिक व

कानूनी कठिनाइयों के कारण किसी दर विशेष में की गयी वृद्धि को वापस लिये जाने मात्र का अर्थ यह नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए कि इससे राजस्व में हानि हुई है। हाल में इस मामले पर फिर विचार किया गया था और 1 नवम्बर, 1973 से 'अन्यथा अवर्गीकृत नमक' जिसमें मानवीय उपभोग का नमक और अन्य उद्योगों के लिए अपेक्षित नमक शामिल है, से भिन्न 'रसायनिक' उद्योगों के लिए अपेक्षित नमक' की दर बढ़ा दी गयी है।

अंतर्राज्यीय जल निकासी योजनाएं

1269. **श्री मेहाबीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी योजना के आरम्भ होने के बाद अंतर्राज्यीय जल निकासी योजना का वित्तीय पोषण केन्द्र द्वारा किया जायगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) और (ख) : पांचवी योजना में वित्तव्यवस्था की पद्धति को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। बहरहाल, इस समय पांचवी योजना में केन्द्र द्वारा अर्राज्यीय जलनिकास स्कीमों पर धन लगाने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

रेलवे प्रतिनिधिमंडल का ऋण के लिये न्यूयार्क का दौरा

1270. **श्री भागीरथ भवंर** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलों के लिये ऋण लेने के उद्देश्य से रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के साथ 5 सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल न्यूयार्क गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) और (ख) : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से कर्ज लेने के निमित्त बात चीत करने के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के नेतृत्व में भारतीय रेलवे का प्रतिनिधि मंडल इस समय वाशिंगटन में है। बात चीत पूरी होने पर ही यात्रा का परिणाम ज्ञात होगा।

आसाम के लिए नई रेलगाड़ी चलाना

1271. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :** क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम के लिये आगामी वर्ष (1974) के आरम्भ में कोई नई रेलगाड़ी चलाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लाइन के बिछाने पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च हुई है और इससे कितने क्षेत्र को लाभ होगा तथा इससे आय में कितनी वृद्धि होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी): (क) जी हां, जनवरी, 1974 में साहिबगंज लूप और फरक्का के रास्ते नयी दिल्ली और न्यू बोंगाइगांव के बीच सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलायी जा रही है।

(ख) इस गाड़ी के लिये कोई नयी लाइन नहीं बिछायी जानी है। यह गाड़ी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल और आसाम के क्षेत्रों

की सेवा करेगी। अनुमान है कि इस गाड़ी के प्रत्येक फेरे से लगभग बत्तीस हजार रुपये की समग्र आय होगी।

यात्रियों के लिये बीमा योजना प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव

1272. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**

श्री एम० एस० पुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल मंत्रालय का विचार यात्रियों के लिये एक बीमा योजना प्रारम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है और इसको कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के अंतर्गत, रेल दुर्घटनाओं में ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को क्षतिपूर्ति के भुगतान में रेलों के दायित्व में वृद्धि करने का एक प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं में ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों को देय क्षतिपूर्ति की अधिकतम रकम, इस समय, 20,000 रुपये है। इस सीमा को बढ़ाकर 50,000 रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Press Report News Captioned "New Theory on Oil may revolutionise output"

1273. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Report in the 'Times of India' dated the 22nd October, 1972 captioned "New Theory on oil may revolutionise output";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether India's oil reserves were under-estimated; and

(d) whether country abounds in huge unexplored areas with tremendus oil potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news report refers to the possibility of finding petroleum in igneous and other hard rock regions, based on theories of in-organic origin of oil. The theories of in-organic origion of oil are not new and a few scientists do support these theories However, commercial ventures for oil exploration have not been undertaken in hard rock areas, based on these theories, either in foreign countries to the best of our knowledge or in India.

(c) Does not arise, as no reliable estimate of the total quantity of oil that may be present in India's sedimentary basis has been made, so far.

Oil reserves in the already established fields have been estimated but there is no reason to believe that these are under-estimates.

(d) While there are some areas in India which have not been fully explored yet and which may have oil potential, it would not be possible at present to assert that the country abounds in huge areas with tremendous oil potential.

Losses suffered by Railways during current Year

1274. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have suffered losses during the current year;

(b) if so, whether losses are of the order of Rs. 110 crores; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Profit and Loss Account is drawn up on an annual basis at the close of the financial year. The exact amount of loss will come to light only on the compilation of final accounts. It is apprehended, however, the loss would be substantial.

(c) That the Railways will close with a substantial loss in the current year is foreseen on account of the following reasons:

(i) Shortfall in earnings; in the first 5 months of the year Railways carried 5.29 million tonnes of freight traffic less than the target for the period;

(ii) Additional expenditure, not included in the Budget Estimates, on account of additional dearness allowance sanctioned with effect from 1-5-73 and 1-8-73, award of Board of Arbitration in respect of Loco Foremen and Gangmen and recommendations of the Pay Commission etc.

Increase in strike on Southern Railway

1275. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether agitations and strikes have been on the increase in recent years in Southern Railways, as reported in the 'Indian Express' of dated the 3rd October, 1973;

(b) the total number of major stoppages of work and minor ones in 1973; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. There has not been much increase.

(b) One major and six minor ones.

(c) The reasons are as follows:—

(i) *Strike by the Loco Running Staff from* 1-8-1973 *to* 13-8-1973. This was as part of the all-India strike organised by the All India Loco Running Staff Association starting from Delhi.

(ii) *Employees of the Carriage and Wagon Wing of the Mechanical Department in Madras Area* (27-3-1973). For the alleged assault on a khalasi by the R.P.F. staff.

(iii) *Employees belonging to the Southern Railway Employees' Sangh and Southern Railway Mazdoor Union in Madras Area*—(28-7-1973).— It was in protest against a lathi charge by the Police to disperse an unmanagable crowd.

(iv) *Staff in Cochin Harbour Terminus—Shoranur section*

of Olavakkot Division and also at Quilon and some stations at Madurai Division—(20-8-73 to 30-8-73).—Demanding grant of interest-free loan of Rs. 500/- as famine relief and a moratorium on recoveries from pay for six months on account of food scarcity and high prices of food stuffs in Kerala area.

(v) *Employees of Carriage and Wagon Wing at Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard, Madras*—(20-9-1973).—Demanding release from police custody of a Carriage and Wagon Fitter who had assaulted the Head Clerk of the Personnel Branch in the D.S's office, Madras on 18-9-1973.

(vi) *Staff of S&T Workshops at Pondanur*—(15-10-73 to 16-10-73).—The post of Dye-makers should not be filled until the additonal posts in other trades created based on annual review are filled.

(vii) *Staff of Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard, Madras* (22-10-1973).—Demanding payment of arrears of D.A.

Schemes for Mass Rapid Transport During Fifth Five Year Plan Period

1276. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Minstry is proposing schemes for mass rapid transport during the fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the financial implication thereof; and

(c) whether these schemes have been discussed with the Planning Commission if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Implementation of the mass rapid transit scheme for Calcutta, the work on which is in progress, will spill-over to the fifth Plan.

Techno-economic feasibility studies for similar schemes for the cities of Bombay, Delhi and Madras are in progress. A decision on the scope of the schemes to be taken during the Fifth Plan, will be taken on the basis of relative priorities and availability of resources, for which necessary liaison is being maintained with the Planning Commission.

Differences between Government and foreign oil Companies about Refineries and Marketing interest

1277. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether there are differences between the Union Government and the three Western Oil Companies about their refineries and marketing interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): There are no differences of any fundamental nature between the Union Government and the three western oil companies carrying out refining and marketing operations in India. In the normal course of working these oil companies make certain representations which are considered in the usual manner and decisions are taken on the merits of each case.

मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने के परिणामस्वरूप वातावरण दूषित होने के बारे में अध्ययन करने के लिये समिति का गठन

1278. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा में तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने के परिणामस्वरूप वातावरण दूषित होने के बारे में अध्ययन करने के लिये कोई समिति गठित की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उसके निर्देश पद क्या हैंऔर समिति अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर देगी ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) मथुरा में प्रस्तावित शोधनशाला से उत्पन्न प्रदूषण के प्रश्न का अध्ययन करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कोई समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया है लेकिन इस प्रश्न का भारतीय तेल निगम और इस मंत्रालय द्वारा वातावरणीय आयोजन और समन्वय, समिति भारतीय मानक संस्थान,केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्था, प्रमुख पुरातत्व कैमिस्ट, तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के मौसम एंव सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों की सलाह द्वारा गूढ़ सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुये प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

गत पांच महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्री

1279. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के अभियोग में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ख) बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से जुर्माने के तौर पर कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 1,10,748 (मई 1973 से सितम्बर 1973 तक)

(ख) (1) किराया 4,74,161 रु०

(2) अधिप्रभार:–

(क) निम्नतर अधिप्रभार 70,841 रु०

(ख) उच्चतर अधिप्रभार 7,79,950 रु०

(3) न्यायिक जुर्माने 42,208 रु०

पश्चिम रेलवे में गत पांच मास से तकनीकी और कर्मचारियों की गलतियों से हुई दुर्घटनाएं

1280. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच मास में पश्चिम रेलवे में कितनी दुर्घटनाएं तकनीकी गलतियों और कितनी कर्मचारियों की गलती से हुई ; और

(ख) कितनी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच कराई गई और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) पिछले पांच महीनोंके दौरान पश्चिम रेलवें पर टक्करों, पटरी से उतरने, समपारों पर सड़क यातायात से गाड़ियों की

टक्कर और गाड़ियों में आग लगाने की 61 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुई। इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण नीचे दिये गये हैं :

कारण	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या
1. रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई दर्घटनाओं की संख्या . . .	38
2. रेल कर्मचारीयों से भिन्न अन्य व्यक्तियों की गलती के कारण हुई दर्घटनाओं की संख्या	5
3. रैलवे उपकार में खराबी के कारण हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	13
4. तोड़-फोड़ के कारण हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	1
5: आकस्मिक	3
6. उन दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या जिन के कारण सिद्ध न हो सके	1
जोड़	61

(ख) सभी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गयी है। अब तक तीन रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाई की गयी है।

गत पांच महीनों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में तोड़फोड़ की गतिविधियों के कारण दुर्घटनाएं

1281: **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों में तोड़फोड़ की गतिविधियों के कारण पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कितनी दर्घटनाएं हुई ; और

(ख) तोड़फोड़ की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) 1-6-1973 से 31-10-73 तक की अवधि में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में ऐसी कोई दुर्घटना नहीं हुई।

(ख) ऐसी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये/किये जा रहे हैं :—

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा :

विशेषतया भेद्य खण्डों में रेल की पटरियों पर गश्त लगाना।

(2) रेल की पटरी के निकटवर्ती स्थानों पर रहने वाले ग्रामीणों में शिक्षात्मक प्रचार करना।

(3) जहां ग्राम रक्षा समितियां हैं, उनकी सहायता लेना।

(4) समाज-विरोधी तत्वों की विनाशक गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में समय पर सूचना देने वाले व्यक्तियों को इनाम देना।

(5) ऐसी गतिविधियों में लिप्त शरारत, असन्तुष्ट और समाज-विरोधी तत्वों के बारे में आसूचना इकट्ठी करना।

(6) जहां सम्भव हो, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के अधीन मकदमें चला कर अपराधियों को दण्ड दिलाना।

रेलों द्वारा :—

(1) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल आसूचना इकठ्ठी करके और उसका पुलिस के सा आदान-प्रदान करके अपराधियों का

पता लगाने, उन्हें पकड़ने और उन पर मुकदमा चलाने में राज्य पुलिस की सहायता करता है ।

(2) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा रखे गये कुत्ता दस्तों को, जहां सम्भव हो, अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाता है ।

(3) सन्दिग्ध व्यक्तियों, विशेषकर लोहारों, रद्दी सामान का व्यापार करने वालों, अन्य कुख्यात अपराधियों तथा समाज विरोधी तत्वों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है ।

(4) विभिन्न स्तरों पर आवधिक बैठकें करके और सूचना का आदान-प्रदान करके राज्य पुलिस के साथ निकट सहयोग और समन्वय बनाये रखा जाता है ।

(5) इंजीनियरी और रेल-पथ कर्मचारियों को हिदायत है कि वे रेल पथ के निकट रेलवे के खुले सामानों या औजारों का ेर न लगाये ।

(6) उन मामलों में, जहां रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण रेल पटरी से छेड़ छाड़ सुविधाजनक हो जाती है, निवारक दण्ड दिया जाता है ।

(7) रेल पथ पर नियुक्त श्रमिकों के पूर्ववृत्त की जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है ।

गत पांच मास में पश्चिम रेलवे में जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएं

1282. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत पांच मास में पश्चिम रेलवे में जंजीर खींचने की कितनी घटनाएं अंकित की गईं और उन्हें रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री महम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : मई 1973 से सितम्बर तक के पांच महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे पर खतरे की जंजीर खींचे जाने की 4,369 घटनाएं पंजीकृत की गई हैं ।

इस बुराई की रोकथाम के लिए रेल प्रशासन द्वारा किये गये प्रमुख उपाय नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(1) तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में सादे पोशाक वाले चल टिकट परीक्षकों और रेलवे सुरक्षादल के कर्मचारियों को तैनात करना ;

(2) खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की रोकथाम करने वाले दस्तों, जिनमें चल टिकट परीक्षक और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कार्मिक रहते हैं, द्वारा आकस्मिक जांच करना ;

(3) रेल सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों के सहयोगों से टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों द्वारा विशेष रूप से घात लगा कर पकड़ने की व्यवस्था ;

(4) समाचार पत्रों, इश्तहारों, सिनेमा स्लाइडों आदि के जरिये और महत्व पूर्ण स्टेशनों पर लगे लाउडस्पीकरों द्वारा शिक्षा प्रद अभियान चलाना ;

(5) वरिष्ठ रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा शिक्षण संस्थानों में व्याख्यान दिला कर खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की बुराई के बारे में विद्यार्थियों में चेतना पैदा करना ;

(6) खतरे की जंजीर खींचने वालों को पकड़ने वाले व्यक्तियों को इनाम देना; और

(7) जिन गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर बहुत ज्यादा खींची जाती है, उनमें खतरे की जंजीर के उपकरणों को निष्क्रिय कर देना ।

More posts for Loco staff

1283. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

Willl the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to create more posts for Loco Staff; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The question of creation of more leave reserve posts for loco staff is under consideration.

Agreement between India and Iraq for Technical expertise for construction of new Railway line

1284. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be peased to state:

(a) whether a delegation led by the Chairman, Railway Board visited Iraq, and signed an agreement under which our country has been awarded a major project for technical expertise for the construction of a new railway line in that country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). At the request of the Iraqi Govt., the Indian Railways had carried out a Preliminary Feasiblity-cum cost Study in 1970 for a new railway line in Iraq to connect Baghadad with Hsaibah on the Syrian Border (length 404 K. to standard gauge 1435 mm.). The cost of passage, salaries and compensatory allowance for the personnel was borne by the Government of India from the Indian Technical and economic Cooperation funds and the local expenses in Iraq including boarding and lodging for the personnel deputed from India was borne by the Govt. of Iraq. A further request was received from the Iraq Govt. during Oct. 1972 for the Feasibility Study for a railway line (about 120 Km. long) to connect Hsaibah with the phosphate mines at Akasha and also for an Economic Study of the Composite project-Baghadad-Hsaibah Akasha to be carried out under the same terms as far the earlier Feasibility Study. After holding negotiations in Baghadad with the high level delegation from the Indian Railways, resulting in signing of an agreement between the two Government the Iraq Republican Railways have entrusted the work of carrying out the economic study for the Baghadad-Hsaibah-Akasha Railway Project and the Preliminary Feasibility-cum-Cost Study of the Hsaibah-Akasha Project (120 Km.) to the Indian Railway under the same terms as for the previous feasibility-cum-cost study. Field work for these studies has just been completed by the Indian Railway experts and the report is expected to be ready by the end of December, 1973.

Shortage of wagons

1285. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of wagons in the country;

(b) if so, the time since when the shortage has been continuing; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of Railway wagons in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. The Government are aware of the reduction in the availability of wagons for moving certain types of traffic caused by factors very often beyond the control of the Railways like breakdown in law and order situation, strikes, agitations, power shedding, military operations, breaches and severe hold up to wagons at loading and unloading points.

(b) The shortage has been felt from 1970-71.

(c) (i) The Railways are fully geared to meet the demand for wagons, if no abnoraml conditions affect railway working.

(ii) Additonal wagons are also on order to meet the increased demands of traffic.

Foreign Firms Operating in India and Application of Indian law for their Management

1286. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign firms working at present in the country;

(b) what are their industrial and trading operations;

(c) whether Government propose to bring them under the administraton of Companies Act and other Indian Laws;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). As on 31st March, 1972, there were 541 foreign companies as defined in Section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 at work in India. Their names and industrial and trading activities are given in the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5750/73].

(c) and (d). There are provisions in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 placing a number of restrictions on the operation of foreign controlled companies regarding the establishment of place of business in India, investments in landed propoerty situated in India, appointment of agents or technical/management advisors, the existing shareholdings in Indian Companies, and borrowings, or acceptance of deposits of money from persons resident in India (vide Sections 26, 28, 29 and 31), apart from requirement of compliance with certain conditions as may be specified by the Central Government or Reserve Bank of India. The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972 also contains clauses 31 and 32 whereby the provisions of Sec. 157, 209A and Secs. 234 to 246 of the Companies Act 1956 shall, so far as may be, apply to a foreign company having an established place of business in India and whereby further Government will have the power to prescribe the provisions of the Companies Act which shall apply to companies Act which shall apply to comhaving an established place of business in India in which not less than 50 per cent of the paid up share capital is held by one or more citizen of India or by one or more bodies corporate incorporated in India or one or more citizens of India and one or more bodies corporate incorporated in India, whether singly or in the aggregate.

Particulars of the Members of the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission

1287. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of Members of the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission, posts held by them before joining the Commission, basic salary in those posts, whether retired or not and age as on 1st January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5751/73]. The salary drawn by Shri Janaki Ballav Mohanty and Shri H. C. Dholakia in the posts held by them prior to their appointment as Member and part-time Member respectively in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission is being ascertained from the authorities concerned and the infromation, when received, will be laid on the table of the House.

Failure of Communications in Sonarpur-Canning and Baruipur-Diamond Horbour Sections in 1972 and 1973

1288. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a collision took place between Hotar-Magrahat Stations on Eastern Railway in Sealdah Division for total interruption of communication in 1971;

(b) how many times in 1972 and 1973 communications failed and the durations of each failure over Sonarpur-Canning and Baruipur-Diamond Harbour Sections;

(c) what steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken for maintaining propoer communications on the said Sections; and

(d) the reasons why the Signal and Telecom Department does not maintain proper communications over the said Sections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, on 6th July, 1971.

(b) *Sonarpur-Canning Section*

1972—11 failure lasting

610 minutes	990 minutes
10 minutes	525 minutes
1980 minutes	140 minutes
1250 minutes	35 minutes
200 minutes	45 minutes
1040 minutes	

1973—1 failure lasting 125 minutes

Baruipur—Dimond Horbour Section

1972 & 1973 Nil.

(c) In addition to the existing under ground cable alignent, a stand-by over head alignment, has been provided between Taldi and Canning by Posts Telegraphs Department.

(d) Communication over the said section is provided through cables owned and maintained by the Posts and Telegraph Department Interruptions are mainly due to cable thefts.

Absolute Permissive Block System between Naihati and Kankinara on Sealdah Division (Eastern Railways)

1289. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Divisional Signal and Telecom Engineer and the Divisional Safety Officer, Sealdah, Eastern Railway have recently commissioned Absolute Permissive Block System (APB system) of working on the common line between Kankinara and Naihati on the Sealdah Division in Eastrn Railway;

(b) what is the cost involved in the installations in foreign exchange and Indian currency, respectively to execute this system;

(c) whether the ASMs have raised any objection against implementation

of this new system on the ground of safety; and

(d) the reasons why the Down Main Line between Naihati and Kankinara is not brought into use to permit flow of UP trains on UP line and DOWN trains on DOWN line over the said section?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Estimated cost for the proposed work to be commissioned is Rs. 78,000 and no foreign exchange is involved.

(c) Yes, but unsafe grounds mentioned are not correct.

(d) Down Main Line between Naihati and Kankinara is already in use for Down goods traffic only, as there is no passenger platform facilities on this line.

Rectification of old signal and telecommunication installation in Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway)

1290. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installations, pertaining to Signal and Telecommunication Department on BARANAGAR-C.C. LINK Section both on Up and Down lines in Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway have not been in conformity with the installations of the approved blueprint plan for a few years;

(b) whether the old installations are now in the process of rectification under the plan;

(c) whether any accident occurred in the Section in January, 1973; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken against the DSTE and other Officers responsible for the execution of plan at site?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. The installation pertaining to Signal and Telecommunication Department on BARANAGAR-C.C. LINK Section have been in conformity with the approved plans.

(b) In view of (a) above, question of rectification does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The accident was not due to any defective execution of signalling. Hence no action was required to be taken against the DSTE and other officers.

Concessions sought by Foreign Fertilizer Companies

1291. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the big foreign Fertiliser Companies have sought several concessions;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether the large Indian Industrial Houses are also asking for certain concessions in setting up fertiliser plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). In the fertilizer industry no foreign capital investment is presently envisaged and external assistance is limited to services and supplies not available in the country. There have been representations from the fertilizer industry and from prospective entrepreneurs about the erosion in the profitability of the industry not only as a result of the progressive cost escalations, but also as a result of Government's policy in regard to the choice of the feedstock. Among other things, incentives in the form of waiver of excise duty on fertilizers, increase in the sale price of statutorily

controlled fertilizers, exemption from customs duty on imported capital goods revival of development rebate and other tax concessions, etc., have been asked for.

Proposal to set up five fertilizer plants with foreign collaboration

1292. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up five fertiliser plants in the country in collaboration with foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No foreign collaboration is presently envisaged in our fertilizer programme in terms of equity participation and external assistance in this programme is limited to the financing of supplies and services which are not available in the country. Five projects are proposed to be set up in the public sector at Mathura, Panipat, Bhatinda, Paradeep and Trombay. Each of the inland locations plant would have a capacity of 900 tonnes per day of ammonia and about 1500 tonnes per day of urea. The coastal plants may be considered with larger plant capacities including facilities for production of complex fertilizers.

Strike by employees of the coromandel Fertilizers, Visakhapatnam

1293. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the employees of the Coromandel Fertilisers, Visakhapatnam were on strike for more than a month recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). According to information received from the company, the non-supervisory technical/labour employees resorted to strike from 20-8-1973 to 23-9-1973 to press their demand for payment of 20 per cent *ex-gratia* for 1972 and immediate job evaluation. The strike was called off unconditionally from 23-9-1973. The job evaluation has since been completed by the management and implemented with effect from 1-10-1973. The other demands are to be discussed by the management shortly with the Employees' Union.

पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाणसागर परियोजना का सम्मिलित किया जाना

1294. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बाणसागर परियोजना सम्मिलित करने का कोई निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को बिहार से कोई विरोध पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ), मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा 1969 में प्रस्तावित

बाणसागर परियोजना पर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों ने आपत्ति की थी। उसके बाद, परियोजना और सोन जल के उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न मामलों पर राज्यों ने विचार-विमर्श किया और सितम्बर, 1973 में एक करार को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया। करार की रोशनी में, संशोधित बाणसागर परियोजना के लिए संशोधित स्ताव मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

Schemes for Providing Irrigation and power Generation Facilities to Villages in Fifth Plan

1295. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central has chalked out any schemes for providing irrigation and power generation facilities to the villages in the country and included them in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) their financial implications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Fifth Plan proposals have not yet been finalised. The tentative proposals are to add about 6.2 millions hectares of irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects and 6 million Ha. from minor irrigation schemes. It is also proposed to extent rural electrification to an additional 110000 villages and to energise 15 lakh pumpsets.

The outlays tentatively contemplated are about Rs. 2400 crores for major and medium irrigation; Rs. 2760 crores, comprising about 800 crores in the public sector, Rs. 1460 crores from institutional resources and Rs. 500 crores by the cultivators from their own resources for minor irrigation works; and about Rs. 1100 crores for rural electrification.

Acquisition by Government of Majority Shares of Oil India Limited

1296. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire majority of shares of Oil India Limited; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which restructuring of Oil India is to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a). The question of Government acquiring a majority of shares of Oil India Limited is under examination. No specific proposal has emerged so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Bhairab Railway Bridge on Meghna River in Bangladesh

1297. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Delegation had gone to Dacca for reopening of the Bhairab Railway Bridge on the Meghna river on 27th September, 1973 and

(b) if so, whether Bangladesh Railways have denied the Indian Railways' due credit in restoring the connection of Dacca with Chittagong by this bridge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. (b) No.

उच्चतम न्यायालय में सरकारी मुकदमों की पैरवी करने के लिए 1971, 1972 और 1973 में रखे गए अधिवक्ता

1299. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार सरकारी अधिवक्ताओं के होते हुए भी उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपने मुकदमों की पैरवी के लिए अन्य अधिवक्ता रखती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए सन् 1971, 1972 और 1973 में कितने अधिवक्ता नियुक्त किए गए और प्रत्येक को कितना-कितना मेहनताना दिया गया; और

(ग) इन अधिवक्ताओं को तैनात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य संराज्य में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1971, 1972 और 1973 के दौरान नियुक्त किए गए अधिवक्ताओं की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	नियुक्त किए गए अधिवक्ताओं की संख्या
1971	40
1972	29
1973 (31-10-73 तक)	23

अधिवक्ताओं को कोई मानदेय नहीं दिया जाता, किन्तु उनकी नियुक्ति के निबन्धनों के अनुसार उन्हें प्रति मुकदमा फीस संदत्त की जाती है । अपेक्षित जानकारी वाले विवरण उपाबंध 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' के रूप में सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं । **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया ।** देखिए संख्या LT 5752/73] ।

(ग) उच्चतम न्यायालय और अन्य उच्च न्यायालयों में बहुधा काम का अधिक भार होने के कारण विधि अधिकारियों और कनिष्ठ स्थायी काउंसिलों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के मुकदमों में उच्चतम न्यायालय में उपस्थित होना सम्भव नहीं होता और यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि अन्य अधिवक्ताओं की नियुक्ति की जाए । कभी कभी प्रतिष्ठाप्राप्त अधिवक्ताओं को पेचीदे और महत्वपूर्ण मुकदमों में विधि अधिकारियों की सहायता करनी पड़ती है ।

गत तीन वर्षों में लाइसेंस प्रदत्त पेट्रो-रसायनिक उद्योग

1300. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में लाइसेंस-प्रदत्त पेट्रो-रसायनिक उद्योगों में से कौन से अभी चालू नहीं हुए हैं और कौन-कौन से उद्योगों ने अभी तक स्थापित क्षमता जितना उत्पादन आरम्भ नहीं किया है ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) लाइसेंसों में उल्लिखित शर्तों के अनुसार कार्य न करने वाली कम्पनियों के लाइसेंस रद्द न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण पत्र जिससे देखा जा सकता है कि प्रगति संतोषजनक है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया।** देखिए संख्या LT 5753/73]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में टूटे फूटे रेल डिब्बे

1301. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के अन्त तक टूटे-फूटे रेल-डिब्बों की संख्या कितनी थी तथा उन वर्षों में उनकी नीलामी से कितनी आय हुई; और

(ख) उन वर्षों में निर्मित नए रेल डिब्बों की संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) नीलामी के लिए उपलब्ध टूटे-फूटे माल डिब्बों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1971-72 के अन्त तक	—	1038
1972-73 के अन्त तक	—	1162

टूटे फूटे माल डिब्बों की नीलामी से निम्नलिखित राशि प्राप्त हुई :—

लाख रुपये

1971-72	में —	252.86
1972-73	में —	160.07

(ख) चौदहियों के हिसाब से निम्नलिखित संख्या में माल डिब्बों का निर्माण हुआ :—

1971-72	में —	8333
1972-73	में —	10834

1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान माल डिब्बों की सप्लाई तथा मांग

1302. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान व्यापारियों द्वारा कितने माल डिब्बों की मांग की गई और इस अवधि के दौरान उन्हें कितने माल डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बों के सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब शुल्क की बकाया राशि कितनी है ;

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 1971-72

और 1972–73 में मांगे गये और लादे गये माल डिब्बों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार थी :

माल डिब्बों की मांग		माल डिब्बों का लदान	
बड़ी लाइन	मिटरी लाइन	बडी लाइन	मीटर लाइन
1971–72, 7, 793, 068	2. 407, 165	7 529: 365	2, 214, 177
1972–73 7, 884, 458	2, 259, 98	7 722 954	2, 141, 722

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा–पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष इन अस्पतालों में पलंगों की संख्या तथा औषधियों के भंडार को बढ़ाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य मुख्य बाते क्या है ?

राजस्थान में रेलवे अस्पताल

1203. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने रेलवे अस्पताल हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1971–72 और 1972–73 के दौरान इन अस्पतालों में औसतन कितने रोगियों का उपचार किया गया ; और

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) राजस्थान में रेलवे अस्पताल निम्न लिखित स्थानों पर स्थित हैं :

अजमेर, उदयपुर, आबू रोड, कोटा, गंगापुर सिटी, जयपुर, बांदीकुई, लालगढ और जोधपुर

(ख) 1971–72 और 1972–73 के दौरान इन अस्पतालों में औसत दैनिक उपस्थिति इस प्रकार रही :

	1971–72		1972–73	
	अन्तरंग	बहिरंग	अन्तरंग	बहिरंग
अजमेर	204.02	2401.00	208.9	2140.8
उदयपुर	13.18	366.00	13.1	296.4
आबू रोड	22.72	503.9	25.2	492.5
कोटा	60.74	1311.5	61.5	1373.4
गंगपर सिटी	26.80	436.7	25.5	467.3
जयपुर	48.18	637.8	53.3	642.5
बांदीकुई	18.59	534.0	16.4	526.7
लालगढ़	67.02	623.20	58.10	721.02
जोधपुर	100.35	560.47	99.72	599.80

(ग) जी न ी ।

राजस्थान विद्युत मंडल से विलम्ब शुल्क की वसूली

1304. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या रेल मंत्री राजस्थान विद्युत मंडल के माल को वैगनों से न निकाले जाने के बारे में 5 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3117 के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेलवे द्वारा वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के अन्त तक राजस्थान विद्युत मंडल से विलम्ब शुल्क वसूल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 के अन्त तक विलम्ब शुल्क की राशि कितनी थी ;

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से विलम्ब शुल्क को प्राप्त रकम के भुगतान में राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा किसी न किसी बहाने से विलम्ब किया जा रहा लम्बे पत्र व्यवहार और विभिन्न स्तरों पर की गयी बैठकें निरर्थक सिद्ध हो जाने के बाद बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए पश्चिम रेलवे राज्य सरकार के साथ इस विषय पर लिखा-पढ़ी कर रही है ।

(ख) 1972-73 के अन्त में विलम्ब शुल्क की बकाया रकम 20,520.03 रुपये थी।

सोमेश्वर स्टेशन पर फंसे हुये यात्री

1305. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोमश्वर स्टेशन पर, जहां बाढ़ के कारण 3 अप दिल्ली अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस फंस गई थी, हैलीकोप्टरों से कुछ डबल रोटियां फैंकी गई थी :

(ख) उक्त डबल रोटियां केवल पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये ही थीं और केवल उन्ही को बांटी गई ;

(ग) क्या अन्य यात्रियों को चने वितरित किये गये ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी**) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सभी दर्जों के यात्रियों में डबलरोटी और छोले बांटे गये थे ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Work on the Cochin Division of F.A.C.T.

1306. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main problems still unresolved in the work of Cochin Division of F.A.C.T.;

(b) whether the management has been able to trace the exact defects of the plant which they were not able to do so far; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which the work is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Cochin plant has commenced production, but has yet to stabilise its operations. Some of the problems encountered in this connection are: limitations in the reformed gas boiler and pre-heater of the waste heat recovery section and the water cooled condensor and interstage coolers of the ammonia synthesis section. All such problems have mostly been identified and necessary corrective measures are also being taken. These are expected to be completed in about six month's time.

Loss in passenger earnings due to cancellation of trains during the last six months

1307. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what is the loss in passenger earnings due to the cancellation of a large number of trains due to coal shortage during the last six months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The information is being collected from the railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Constitution of Hindi Salahkar Samiti for Railways

1308. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in constituting the Hindi Salahkar Samiti for the Railways;

(b) by what time the Samiti is likely to come into existence; and

(c) the arrangements which exist and which are likely to be made for co-ordination and looking after the progress and working of Hindi in the various Railway Zones, as well as at the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Hindi Salahkar Samiti for the Railways has recently been constituted.

(c) The work pertaining to the progress of Hindi in the Zonal Railways is looked after by the Chief Personnel Officers of the Railways concerned, who are assisted by Official Languages Implementation Committees (O.L.I.C.) at the Zonal Headquarters. These Committees review the progress periodically. The co-ordination of the Hindi work on the Zonal Railways is done by the Hindi Directorate in the Ministry of Railways. As regards progress of Hindi in the Railway Ministry itself at the Centre, this is watched by the O.L.I.C. of the Ministry similarly reviewing the progress periodically as also by the Ministry of Home Affairs through periodical reports and meetings at various levels. Besides these existing arrangements, the newly constituted Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti will, under the chairmanship of the Railway Minister, function as a high-level body to guide the policy and implementation of Hindi on the Railways as a whole.

Change in Schedule of Publication of Railway Time Table

1309. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the Railway Time Tables which used to be publi-

shed at six months duration *viz.*, in April and October are being published in November only;

(b) how the travelling public is informed of the various changes in the timings of Railway Trains during the course of the year; and

(c) whether usual practice will be resumed hereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Mainly on considerations of effecting economy.

(b) Any changes effected during the currency of the time table are intimated to the travelling public through press notifications and notices on the station Notice Boards.

(c) There is no proposal at present to revert to the practice of issuing time tables twice a year.

Power Projects Schemes pending for clearance

1310. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes for power projects submitted by various State Governments/State Electricity Boards to the Planning Commission for sanction and which are now pending with the C.W.P.C. for techno-economic appraisals;

(b) how many of such schemes were processed and cleared between April—October, 1973; and

(c) the number of pending schemes. State-wise and the proposed capacity of each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Seventy one schemes for power projects submitted by the State Governments/State Electricity Boards are presently under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. Only seven schemes out of these are for the Fifth Plan, the rest being in the nature of advance action for subsequent Plans.

(b) During the period from April to October, 1973 twenty-one power schemes were approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5754/73].

Closure of Badarpur Thermal Power Station due to Contamination of cooling Water Reservoir

1311. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Badarpur Thermal Power Station was shut down for some days due to contamination of cooling water reservoir;

(b) if so, the reasons for contamination and whether any investigation has been made and responsibility fixed for the contamination; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to forestall such contingencies in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Badarpur Thermal Power Station could not be operated from 7th to 16th October, 1973, on account of contamination of water received through the Agra Canal.

(b) and (c). The water required for the power plant is drawn from the Agra Canal. The discharge in the Canal was reduced on account of the closure of the Canal downstream of the Power House. On investigation, it was found that the water in the canal was contaminated due to semi-treated sullage water spilling over into the

canal from Okhla Sewage Disposal Plant. The project authorities took steps to minimise the entry of sullage water into the Agra Canal and also arranged for the release of fresh water from Okhla Head-works, so as to improve the quality of raw-water. In order to prevent this type of occurrence in the future, it is proposed that another aquaduct may be constructed to divert the open channel sullage into the Yammuna river direct.

Re-Organisation of the MRTP Commission to cope with the investigation work

1312. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases taken up by the Director of Investigation under the MRTP Act during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the number of cases which were successfully investigated for the purpose of the Act;

(b) whether the existing establishment is adequate to cope with the work of Investigation under the MRTP Act;

(c) whether any proposal has been considered or is under the consideration of Government to reorganise various wings of the MRTP Commission; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The Director of Investigation was appointed on 1st June, 1971. Five cases were referred to him for preliminary investigation during 1971-72 and seven cases were referred to him in 1972-73. He has submitted reports in seven cases so far. Of these, in one case the party rescinded its arrangements and in another the Commission did not find it worthwhile proceeding against the complaint. The Commission has started proceedings so far in three cases. The remaining two reports are under the consideration of the Commission.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The Commission has made certain recommendations for augmenting the strength of the officers and the staff and the proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Points Raised in the Speech made by the President of the Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association at the Annual Day Celebrations in October, 1973 at Bombay

1313. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the speech made by the President of the Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association at the 12th Annual Day celebrations held in Bombay on 19th—22nd October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the points raised therein particularly to the observation that if given adequate supplies of raw materials, the Indian sector of the Drugs Industry can double and even treble production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points made by President of the Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association have been noted. Indian sector of the drug industry is being encouraged to come up and acquire greater share of the market, and towards this and the following measures have already been accepted;

(i) The Indian Sector of the industry is given preference in approval of the manufacturing schemes;

(ii) Manufacture of increasing number of bulk drugs through public sector undertakings;

(iii) Industrial licences are usually not issued to foreign firms for producing formulations unless linked up with the production of bulk drugs;

(iv) The foreign firms are asked to take up production of bulk drugs from more basic states and to make available a larger percentage of their bulk drugs production to non-associated formulators in the country as a condition for being permitted expansion in capacity for taking up new activity;

(v) Appropriate export obligations are usually imposed on foreign firms as a condition for permitting expansion in capacity or taking up new activity;

(vi) Progressive reduction of foreign equity participation with corresponding increase in the Indian shareholding is imposed when they are allowed expansion of their manufacturing activities.

Preferential treatment is already being collected for undertaking the matter of allocation of canalised raw materials to enable them to effect fuller utilisation of their capacity and thereby securing higher rate of growth.

Study of Export of Drugs by Foreign Drug Firms

1314. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of the export of drugs produced by firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent;

(b) if not, whether Government proposed to make such a study as early as possible;

(c) whether the aforesaid foreign drugs firms are exporting at a loss which is recovered from the consumers in this country; and

(d) whether these firms are exporting their products to markets to serve the interests of their principal/associated firms and not the interests of this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). Details of exports effected by the foreign drug firms are being collected for undertaking the study.

Inquiry into rising prices of Gulf Crude Oil imported by India

1315. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made about the rising trend in the prices of Gulf Crude Oil obtained by the country; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rising trend in crude oil prices is a world-wide phenomenon and this trend is expected to continue. A sellers' market prevails Crude oil, therefore cannot be presently bought at lower prices. Like all other countries, India has to buy crude oil in the world market at the prevailing price.

New Power Plan

1316. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any power plan without linking it to the Fifth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The studies and proposals made earlier were only for the purpose of assisting in the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Transmission System Scheme Associated with Kalindi Hydro-Electric Project in Karnataka

1317. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the transmission system scheme associated with the Kalindi Hydro-electric Project phase II in Karnataka for inclusion in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof alongwith its cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme involves the construction of following lines:

(i) Nagjhari to Hubli (65 Km.) 220 KV D/C.

(ii) Hubli to Davangere (134 Km.) 220 KV D/C.

(iii) Davangare to Bangalore (260 Km.) 220 KV D/C.

(iv) Hubli to Belgaum (third circuit-97 Km.) 220 KV D/C.

(v) Shimoga to Bangalore (fourth circuit-275 Km.) 220 KV D/C.

(vi) Shimoga to Mangalore (second circuit-191 Km.) 220 KV D/C.

110 KV D/C lines

(i) Supa to Nagjhari Power House (40 Km.).

(ii) Supa to Karwar (83 Km.).

(iii) Supa to Dandeli (10 Km.).

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 22.15 crores.

New Irrigation Scheme from Tamil Nadu for Fifth Plan

1318. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have suggested any new irrigation schemes for the State to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period:

(b) if so, what are the schemes suggested; and

(c) whether the Centre has approved the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). In Tamil Nadu 3 major and 9 medium irrigation schemes already in hand, would be continuing into the Fifth Plan. The State Government also propose to take up 2 major and 32 medium schemes. The project reports in respect of the two major schemes (Modernising old Cauvery delta and Improvement to Periyar channels) and of two medium schemes (Kolli Malai and Varattupallam) have so far been received in Central Water and Power Commission and are under examination.

News-item Captioned 'V.I.Ps. Cause Delay of Trains'

1319. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to news-item appear-

ing in *The Times of India*, dated the 24th October, 1973 under the caption "V.I.Ps. cause delay of trains"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Instructions already exist that the trains should not be detained for V.I.Ps. and they are being reiterated.

Presence of Oil Pools inside Coal in Cambay Basin

1320. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the presence of oil pools inside the coal have been found in the Cambay basin; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has been known for a long time, and the coal-bearing horizons are under commercial exploitation for oil in Kalol field since 1964.

Fire in Bhakra Power House

1321. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a huge loss due to fire in Bhakra Power House recently;

(b) whether the burning of the transformers was the result of sabotage; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Due to a fire in the switchyard of the Bhakra Left Bank Power House on the 13th October, 1973 the 11/66/220 Kv. inter-linking transformer bank as well as the associated 11 Kv. switchgear have been severely damaged resulting in a substantial loss.

(b) The fire was caused by an electrical fault in the 11 Kv. system. No sabotage is suspected.

(c) Does not arise.

Cases of Adulteration of Petrol and Petroleum Products

1322. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of adulteration of petrol and petroleum products brought to the notice of Government during the last six months, State-wise; and

(b) the measures Government have adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Adulteration of Kerosene Oil with Motor Spirit (Petrol) results in the knocking of the engine and except for a few stray cases, no large scale adulteration of this kind has been reported. Large scale adulteration of Kerosene with High Speed Diesel Oil (HSDO) was taking place because of a big differential in the prices of both the products. With the near equali-

sation of the prices of both the products, there is no scope now for any adulteration.

Detection of Cases by C.I.R. Inspectors of Dhanbad (Eastern Railway)

1323. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed particulars of the cases detected by C.I.R. Inspectors of Dhanbad by surprise raids, or otherwise, and the specific cases instituted from September, 1971 to 15th July, 1973 in Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway;

(b) The action taken by Government in each case against the accused; and

(c) the action taken by the Railway Administration under the rules against the employees involved in those cases for criminal offences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). There are no C.I.R. Inspectors on the Railways. However, there are C.I.B. (Crime Intelligence Branch) Inspectors in the Railway Protection Force of Dhanbad Division of the Eastern Railway. During the period from 15th September 1971 to 15th July, 1973, they have detected 63 cases, recovered stolen railway property worth Rs. 1,85,883 and arrested 213 outsiders and 6 railway employees, who have all been prosecuted. Of these, 11 outsiders and 1 railway employee have been convicted so far. Cases against the rest are under trial in court.

Disparities in Working Hours between Staff of Administrative Offices and Workshop etc.

1324. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to remove the disparities in the working hours of staff working in the administrative offices and other offices such as, workshop, Loco shed and Depots on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to compensate the staff working in the above units by granting them overtime allowance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Government after examining the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have taken the decision that there will be no change in the existing hours of work or in the existing system of grant of overtime allowance.

The Railway Labour Tribunal 1969 also considered and rejected the demand of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen for removal of disparities in hours of work at present prescribed for clerks at railway stations, sheds and depots on the one hand and those prescribed for clerks in administrative offices on the other, or for grant of compensatory relief; but recommended that the clerical staff concerned should be rotated between field and non-field offices and this recommendation has been accepted.

Memorandum by All India Railway Employees Confederation regarding Upgradation of Ministerial Staff

1325. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Railway Employees Confederation submitted to the Deputy Railway Minister on the 23rd April, 1973 a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister regarding various demands of Railwaymen, including 96 per cent upgradation of Ministerial staff; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The question of distribution of posts in respect of ministerial staff was considered by Justice Sankar Saran Tribunal and the award given by him has been implemented. The Third Pay Commission have recommended a comprehensive review of the existing system of the grade-wise percentage distribution of the posts. The demand of the Confederation will also be taken into consideration when this review is taken up.

Posts of Signallers lying vacant in Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway)

1326. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some posts of Signallers are lying vacant in Dhanbad Division, Eastern Railway since long;

(b) if so, the justification thereof; and

(c) whether the staff working as Signallers in Dhanbad Division are not getting chance to avail leave on holidays due to the fact that Relieving Signallers are being utilised in permanent vacancies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). On the entire Dhanbad Division, only one post is lying vacant from July, 1971. The Railway Service Commission have since recruited candidates against this and other recently arisen vacancies and appointment letters have been issued.

(c) No.

Rules for Review of Cadre (Ajmer Division) Western Railway

1327. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5481 on the 9th March, 1972 regarding the Rules for review of Cadre (Ajmer Division) Western Railways and state:

(a) the reasons why the review in question could not take effect from 1st October, 1961 and was delayed upto 1st April, 1963 by the Administration; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue orders to make the review effective from 1st October, 1961?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Members presumably refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5481 in the Lok Sabha on 9th May, 1972. In terms of the orders then in force annual review of the cadres had to be conducted at the beginning of each financial year and necessary adjustments had to be made w.e.f. the date of actual

decision and not with retrospective effect The annual review of the cadre of the Commercial Clerks, Ajmer Division, Western Railway as on 1-4-61 was delayed due to certain unavoidable administrative reasons. It is not possible to give effect to the adjustment in this case from 1-10-61 as this will have very wide repercussions.

Target of Refining Capacity during Fourth Plan

1328. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the targets fixed by Government for the achievement of refining capacity during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Government have proposed to take steps to build additional capacity for the manufacture of paraffin lubricants so that the country would be self-sufficient in these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan provided for a total refining capacity of 25.55 million tonnes to be achieved by the end of the Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

New System to ensure Peak Power Generation

1329. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering a new system to ensure peak power generation in the country;

(b) if so, when and where the plants under the system are likely to be set up; and

(c) whether any such plant will be set up in Tamil Nadu also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A new technique utilising "pumped storage" hydro-electric installations is being introduced in the country for providing peak load carrying capacity in the power systems.

(b) and (c). The following pumped storage projects have been taken up for implementation (including one in Tamil Nadu) for benefits during the Fifth and early Sixth Plan periods:—

(i) Kadana, with an installed generating capacity of 4 units of 60 MW each, in Gujarat.

(ii) Nagarjunasagar-1st stage, with installation of 2 units of 50 MW each in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Kadamparai, with installation of 4 units of 100 MW each in Tamil Nadu.

(iv) Paithan with installation of one unit of 12 MW in Maharashtra.

Import of Power Equipment

1330. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the import of power equipment;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the total amount of equipment allowed to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Government policy is that import of power generation equipment is generally not allowed. However, in individual

cases Government has, from time to time, allowed imports of plant and equipment when this has been absolutely necessary. Since 1972, import of plants for six power projects involving foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 50 crores was allowed. Also, as a special case import of diesel generating sets, valued at Rs. 28.59 crores was allowed in 1973.

Tuticorin Thermal Project

1331. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee of the Union Government had cleared the Tuticorin thermal project;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has given its clearance;

(c) if not, when the Planning Commission is likely to give its clearance; and

(d) when the Tuticorin thermal project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the Project Report, the scheme is expected to be commissioned in 1978-79.

Progress of Work done by the Takru Enquiry Committee

1332. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the Takru Enquiry Committee's work;

(b) how long will it take to complete the enquiry;

(c) the reasons for its taking long time to complete the enquiry; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to see that Government Departments not obstruct or delay the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Out of 37 witnesses to be examined, the evidence of 34 has so far been recorded and the examination of the remaining witnesses is expected to be completed shortly. On completion of the recording of evidence, the counsel for various parties would prepare and present their arguments/submissions, and the Commission after hearing the same, is expected to prepare its report.

(b) The Commission is expected to submit its report by 31st March, 1974.

(c) The inquiry is taking a long time on account of wide ranging issues and the large number of parties involved in the inquiry.

(d) Whatever assistance the Commission has been asking for, has been provided, and there has not been any occasion of any obstruction or delay by any Government Department.

Methods to Fight Sea Erosion

1333. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article in Mathribhumi, Calicut dated the 26th September, 1973 regarding the alternative methods of fighting sea erosion; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR

PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the State Government of Kerala, who are primarily responsible for the planning and execution of anti-sea erosion schemes, have been requested to examine the suggestions made in the article.

Demands of Railway Garage Landing and Loading Workers

1334. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the trade Unions of Railway garage landing and loading workers;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) what are the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

News Item Captioned 'New Scheme for Foreign Oil Companies'

1335. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "New Scheme for foreign oil companies" appearing in *The Economic Times* dated the 9th September, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Various alternatives available to Government to ensure effective control over the three foreign oil companies are still under detailed consideration.

Reduction in Import of Crude Oil by Foreign Oil Companies

1338. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign oil companies operating refineries in our country have reduced without justification crude supplies from the Middle East;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the extent of reduction; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The use of oil as a weapon by the Arab oil producing countries for political purposes has resulted in an overall reduction in the production of crude oil in the Arab oil producing and exporting countries. This has resulted in a total reduction in the availability of crude oil to the foreign oil companies who market bulk of the crude oil produced in these countries. The three foreign oil companies having coastal refineries in India, i.e. Burmah-Shell, Esso and Caltex, have therefore intimated that they have been left with no other option but to strictly prorate their reduced total crude oil availability amongst all of their refineries and customers, including their refineries in India. They have further assured that they are not diverting any of the crude oil supplies meant for India to any other country to which exports have been banned by the Arab Governments. The precise details of the reductions in crude oil availability on account of the three foreign oil companies are not yet available. However, there will be no impact of any reduction in crude oil supplies by

these oil companies either on the price of crude oil or on the price of refined oil products.

Utilisation of Unutilised Irrigation Potential

1339. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress attained in utilisation of unutilised irrigation potential created by the Irrigation Projects; and

(b) what measures and provisions are contemplated in the Fifth Five Year Plan to accelerate the full utilisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The major and medium irrigation projects taken up in the Plans are assessed to have created an additional irrigation potential of 11.7 million hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan. The corresponding utilisation is 9.9 million hectares. The national average of utilisation thus is about 85 per cent.

(b) In order to further improve utilisation and maximise production command area development programmes are proposed to be stepped up in the Fifth Plan and an outlay of about Rs. 200 crores in the public sector and about Rs. 210 crores in the institutional sector is contemplated for this purpose. Inter-disciplinary development authorities are also proposed to be set up in areas covering the commands of a number of major projects. Pilot projects are also proposed to be taken up for integrated and intensive agricultural development in certain areas where canal irrigation has been recently introduced.

Availability of Power Generation and Transmission Equipment and Machinery Required during next Five Years

1340. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ensured the timely availability of the required power generation and transmission equipment and machinery programmed to be erected during the next five years;

(b) what are the arrangements made and special care taken in this regard in the light of past experience; and

(c) whether any expert study has been made into the dependable indigenous capacity in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SHIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan is under finalisation by the Planning Commission. The indigenous manufacturing plants are expected to manufacture the major portion of the plant and equipment for power generation projects proposed to be undertaken during the Fifth Plan. Items of plant and equipment where delivery schedules offered by the indigenous manufacturers do not meet the commissioning schedule of the project or where the indigenous manufacturers are unable to supply the required type of plant like the reversible pump-turbine plant, will be arranged by suitable imports.

(c) The Committee of Ministers set up by this Ministry to go into the question has since submitted its report. The recommendations made by the Committee are under examination.

Agitation by Staff of South Eastern Railway Head Office at Garden Reach

1341. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the continuous agitation of the staff of the South Eastern Railway Head Office at Garden Reach;

(b) if so, the nature of there grievances; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demand is that the posts of Chief Progress Inspectors in grade Rs. 450-575 should be filled exclusively by headquarters staffs at Garden Reach and not on all Railway basis.

(c) Negotiation with the staff and the organised labour is in progress.

Withdrawal of Second Class Accommodation

1342. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to withdraw Second Class accommodation in all the trains in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Second class accommodation has been withdrawn from a large number of trains. It is now available on a few important trains only. The process of withdrawal of this class will be completed by 31st March, 1974. Thereafter, the present third class will be called second class.

Government decision on dieselisation of Express/Mail Trains on Southern Railway

1343. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to dieselise the express and mail trains on the Southern Railway in the near future;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision; and

(c) the position in regard to other zonal Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Dieselisation of long distance overcrowded Mail/Express trains on all the Railways is being done on a programmed basis having regard to the limited availability of Diesel locomotives which are primarily required for clearance of Essential Goods traffic. There is no proposal at present to dieselise any Mail/Express train on the Southern Railway. However, it is proposed to dieselise in the near future 51 UP/52 Dn. Sealdah-Jammu Tawi Express between Mughalsari and Jammu Tawi on the Northern Railway and 31 Up/32 Dn. Delhi-Ahmedabad Janata Express between Ajmer and Delhi on the Western and Northern Railways.

Selection of candidates for post of Assistant Controller of Stores (Northern Railway)

1344. SHRI RAM SWARUP: SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a test for selection of candidates to the post of Assistant Controller of Stores was held in the Northern Railway on the 22nd April, 1973 and a supplementary test was held on 16th July, 1973;

(b) whether 16 candidates qualified in the test in the first instance but subsequently ten candidates were declared to have qualified; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) No. Only 10 candidates qualified in the written test.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Power to Irrigation Projects

1345. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether execution of a large number of irrigation projects has been hampered due to short supply of power in the country;

(b) whether tube-wells are often closed down on account of non-supply of power; and

(c) if so, an assessment thereof and remedial measures proposed to ensure regular supply of power for irrigation purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Execution of major and medium irrigation projects does not generally require power supply from the power system and, as such the execution of irrigation projects has not been hampered by short supply of power in the country.

(b) and (c). Even during the power shortage conditions and drought last year, high priority was given to power supply for agricultural purposes and, by and large, the energy requirements of tubewells for lift irrigation were met. The hours of power supply had, however, to be staggered|restricted in some States for limiting the system peak loads and such restriction are still continuing in some areas. It is expected that these restrictions will be removed when availability of power improves.

Strength of Lower Courts and High Court in Delhi

1346. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present strength of Lower Courts and High Court in Delhi is not sufficient to deal with increasing number of cases due to heavy rise in incidence of crime in the city;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the strength of the Courts in Delhi to ensure expeditious disposal of the cases; and

(c) if so, the measure contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). There has been an increase in the institution of criminal and civil cases both in the lower courts in Delhi as also in the High Court. A proposal to increase the Judge strength of the High Court has been received and is being examined. The Delhi High Court has also moved the Delhi Administration for an increase in the strength of Additional District & Sessions Judges and additions to the cadre of Delhi Judicial Service to cope with the increase in the institution of civil and criminal cases.

Drilling in Himachal Pradesh for Geo-Thermal Power with U.N. Assistance

1347. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh for the experiment in geo-thermal power with U.N. assistance has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PARSAD): (a) and (b). While actual drilling work has not yet started, preliminary studies such as chemical analysis of hot-spring waters, resistivity and temperature survey have been carried out.

Upgradation of posts of Maintainers of S and T Department, Guntakul Division (Southern Railways)

1348. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4638 on the 2nd May, 1972 regarding Pay Scales of Block Signal Maintainers, Signal and Inter Locking Maintainers and Electric Fitters (Telegraph) in Guntakul Division (Southern Railway) and state:

(a) whether the posts of Maintainers of S & T Department at Guntakul Division, Souther Railway have been upgraded;

(b) if so, the number of posts that have been upgraded Station-wise; and

(c) if not, when the Railway administration propose to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Seven posts of Block Signal Maintainers were upgraded from grade Rs. 130—212 (AS) to grade 175—240 (AS) and three additional posts in grade Rs. 175—240 (AS) created at the following stations on Renigunta-Guntakul Section of Souther Railway: Renigunta (North), Koduru, Nandalur (South), Nandalur (North), Cuddapah, Muddanuru, Kondapuram, Tadpatri, Geoty (North) and Gooty (South).

Strength of Signal Staff on Western Railway according to approved yard stick

1349. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist a gardstick for Signal Staff, duly approved by F.A. and C.A.O. in 1959 on the Western Railway and whether it has been implemented on all the Divisions of Western Railway;

(b) whether there exist only 40 per cent staff in Signal Branch on R.J.T. Division as per this yardstick; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to implement this yardstick on the entire Western Railway and by what time adequate staff will be provided in Signal branch on R.J.T. Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Change of classification of ESMs and MSMs of RJT Division (Western Railway)

1350. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pletased to state.

(a) whether the ESMs and MSMs at RJT Division of Western Railway are working in essential Intermittent roster in the major yards like Rajkot Kalal, Surendra Nagar and Mehstana;

(b) whether their job analysis has been done by H.O.E.R. Inspector deputed by Railway Administration during June, 1972 and their duties have been considered for continuous roster;

(c) if so, what action the Railway Administration proposes to take to change their classification from Essential Intermittent to continuous; and

(d) whether these Electrical and Mechanical Signal maintainers are being paid overtime for the extra hours of work, which they are doing in absence of proper classification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The job analysis conducted into the workload of the staff in question to see whether there is justification for their reclassification as 'Continuous' is under examination of the Railway Administration.

(d) Overtime is payable to them in accordance with their present classification.

Deposits from Agents and Loans from other sources taken by Maruti Ltd.

1352. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 125 regarding deposits collected by Maruti Ltd. answered on the 31st July, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the latest Balance Sheet has since been filed by the Maruti Limited with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana;

(b) if so, whether the information about deposits collected from agents and would-be-agents is now available;

(c) whether figures for secured and unsecured loans from other sources are also now available; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the deposits collected from agents and would be agents and secured and unsecured loans from other sources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The balance sheet of Maruti Limited as at 31st March, 1973 shows Rs. 1,64,10,900 as Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana.

(b) The balance sheet as at 31st March, 1973 shows Rs. 1,64,10,900 as "dealership deposits".

(c) The figures as at 31st March, 1973 are as follows:

Secured Loans	Rs. 61,517
Unsecured Loans	Rs. 6,39,500

(d) The entire secured loans aggregating to Rs. 61,517 are from Banks against existing and future Tool Room and other plant and machinery, equipments and building material and are guaranteed by two directors.

The unsecured loans are from persons other than Banks. The interest bearing loans aggregate to Rs. 5,39,500 and are guaranteed by a Director.

Non-interest bearing loans aggregate to Rs. 1,00,000.

The balance sheet provides no further analysis of the figures shown under the head "dealership deposits".

Taking over the management of National Rayon by newly elected Directors belonging to Kapadia Group

1353. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received communications from shareholders/Members of Parliament about the need to prevent the newly elected Directors of National Rayon belonging to the Kapadia Group from taking over the management of the Company;

(b) whether any decision has now been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Company Law Board.

Lack of adequate drainage outlet in areas covered by canals and distributories of Gandak Scheme

1354. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Chapra, Deoria and others areas covered by the Gandak Scheme were inundated during the late September floods;

(b) whether the construction of the system of canals and distributories in the Gandak Scheme has interfered with the natural drainage of the area increasing the severity of the flood and the damage caused by it;

(c) if so, hether the entire irrigation scheme is proposed to be restructured so as to provide for more drainage outlets throughout the area; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not undertaking such a restructuring of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Parts of Deoria and Chapra districts were affected by heavy rains and consequent floods in the last week of September and early in October, 1973.

(b) to (d). The areas served by the Gandak Project used to suffer from acute congestion of drainage due to the presence of a large number of *chaurs* and *mans*. The Gandak Project has not interfered with the natural drainage of the area or increased the severity of floods and drainage as suitable drainage crossings have been provided under the Project wherever the canals and distributories cross natural drainage lines. Also, on the basis of detailed investigations, adequate provision had been made in the revised project estimates for a large net work of trunk drainage channels and subsidiary channels. Some of these have already been completed and yet others are in progress.

Complaints about non-punctuality of passenger trains

1355. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the non-punctuality of passenger trains;

(b) whether responsibility is being fixed for these failures on specific officers;

(c) whether a system of automatic suspension of big officers for poor performance has been formulated and implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Complaints are sometimes received regarding late running of passenger carrying trains.

(b) The causes for late running of trains are analysed and all avoidable detentions are taken up against the staff responsible.

(c) No.

(d) Suspension of the staff responsible for detention to trains is resorted to only in case it is considered essential in the public interest.

Non-utilisation of installed capacity in fertiliser units

1356. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of fertiliser units in the public sector not utilising full installed capacity;

(b) the quantity of shortfall in production against the installed capacity of each of such units; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortfall in view of heavy demand for fertilisers all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The following are some of the main steps being taken to improve the utilisation of capacity of the various fertilizer units:—

(i) Repairs and renovations of the various sections at Sindri.

(ii) Implementation of the Sindri rationalisation project to replace Rajasthan gypsum.

(iii) Implementation of the Sindri Modernisation project to replace coke/coke oven gas with fuel oil.

(iv) Debottlenecking of the Urea and NPK plants at Trombay.

(v) Supplementing gas availability for ammonia/methano production at Trombay.

(vi) Implementing a Nangal expansion project to replace use of electricity by fuel oil for the production of ammonia.

(vii) A debottlenecking project at Gorakhpur to utilise more fully the installed spare equipment.

(viii) Measures to overcome technological constraints in some of the sections of Udyogamandal unit of FACT.

(ix) Setting up facilitieis for supplementing the availability of gas for production of ammonia at Rourkela.

(x) Implementing a scheme for changing over the feedstock from lignite to fuel oil at Neyveli.

STATEMENT

(*Figs. in '000 tonnes*)

Name of Unit	Installed Capacity	Production during 1972-73	Production during 1973-74 (Apl. to Sep.)	Shortfall in Prod. against installed capacity in 72-73	Shortfall in Prod. against installed capacity in 73-74 (April to Sep.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nitrogen					
1. Sindri	90	56	30	34	15
2. Nangal	80	53	29	27	11
3. Trombay	81	63	25	18	15·5
4. Gorakhpur .	80	69	30	11	10
5. Namrup	45	35	16	10	6·5

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. FACT	82	31	19	51	22
7. Rourkela	120	49	25	71	35
8. Neyveli	70	21	7	49	28
9. By Product	12	11	5	1	1
10. Madras	164	105	76	59	6
Phosphate					
1. Trombay	36	37	13	@	5
2. FACT	27	11	8	16	5·5
3. Madras	85	53	34	32	8·5
4. Single superphosphate	36	14	6	22	12

@Production exceeded installed capacity.

Trains cancelled due to Strike by Loco-men

1357. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger and goods trains cancelled in the respective Railway Zones during the recent 11-day locomen strike; and

(b) the total amount of loss in passenger and goods traffic suffered due to the strike in each Zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Zone-wise information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Railways	Passenger trains cancelled fully/ partially	Goods trains cancelled
1	2	3
Northeast Frontier Railway	1601	1605
South Central Railway	1969	347
Southern Railway	1432	890
North Eastern Railway	2157	749
Central Railway	18	..
South Eastern Railway	487	1805

1	2	3
Eastern Railway	569	615
Northern Railway	5237	9272
Western Railway	29	201
Total	13,499	15,484

Uneconomic Railway lines

1358. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Uneconomic Railway lines has increased manyfold in the country during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by Railways on this account during the last two years and the steps being taken to improve the conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Earlier reviews indicated that there were 75 Uneconomic Branch Lines. The Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee 1969 had in their Report defined the term "Branch Line" as:—

1. All narrow gauge lines.
2. Lines of any other gauge connected to the main system at one end only.

Reviews have, therefore, been conducted on the basis of this classification which indicate that there are 127 Uneconomic Branch Lines.

(b) The total loss suffered on these Uneconomic Branch Lines excluding dividend payment to General Revenues during the last two years was as under:

Year	(Rupees in crores.)
1970-71	8·71
1971-72	9·88

Continuous efforts are made to augment traffic and earnings. Instructions have also been issued to pay special attention to ticket checking on branch lines. The proposals for introduction of diesel rail cars, replacement of rolling stock and renewal of track are also under consideration.

Closure of the Koyali Refinery plant during September, 1973

1359. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Koyali Refinery plant was shut down for some days in the 2nd week of September, 1973;

(b) if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total loss incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Refinery's water pumping station had to be stopped due to heavy floods in Mahi river and as a result the refinery had to be shut down due to stoppage of water supply.

(c) The loss due to above shut down was about Rs. 1.56 lakhs.

Production of Motor spirit and Naphtha at the Madras Oil Refinery

1360. SHRI M. DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for producing Motor spirit more than the target by Madras Oil Refinery; and

(b) the reasons for not producing Naphtha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Motor Spirit and Naphtha are both light distillates and Naphtha after suitable processing can be converted into Motor Spirit. Refineries normally produce enough Motor Spirit to meet the area demand and the balance is produced as Naphtha. During the year 1972-73 (Ist July 1972 to 30th June 1973), the Madras refinery produced 1,57,604 tonnes of Motor Spirit against a target of 1,57,000 tonnes. The production of Naphtha was 1.69.346 tonnes. Naphtha deficit, if any, is made good by imports or by coastal movements from other refineries. This is done as it is cheaper to import Naphtha than Motor Spirit.

Attaching of A.C. Coach to Rameswaram Express train and other South-bound trains

1361. SHRI M. DEIVEEKAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamilnadu have requested the Railway Board to attach an A.C. Coach to the Rameswaram Express and other South-bound trains from Madras Egmore; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Air-conditioned accommodation is already provided on 105/106 Madras-Trivandrum Mail on 4 days in a week during winter and daily during summer. In addition, an airconditioned coach has been introduced between Madras Egmore and Tuticorin on two days in a week by 119/120 Kanyakumari Express and connecting trains with effect from 16-8-1973 as an experimental measure. Provision of air-conditioned accommodation on 101/102 Rameswaram Express and other South Metre Gauge trains on Southern Railway, is neither considered justified on traffic considerations nor feasible for want of spare air-conditioned coaches.

Demands of Railway employees of Sholapur Division

1362. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the main demands of Railway employees of Sholapur Division which led to the strike in that Division; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The main demand was that Sholapur Division of the South Central Railway should be transferred to the Central Railway.

(b) A Parliamentary Committee headed by the Deputy Minister for Railways is currently looking into all the aspects of the problem.

Uniform designations for S. and T. staff on Indian Railways

1363. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railway Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association has been demanding uniform designations for the S. & T. staff throughout Indian Railways, for the last six years;

(b) if so, whether this demand is in conformation with the designations given in the Signal Engineering Manual; and

(c) if so, by what time this long outstanding demand of the Association will be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Standard designations are intended to be followed everywhere on the Indian Railways. The Association has not given any instance where standard designations have not been followed. If specific instance of any deviation is quoted, this will be looked into.

Pending cases in respect of Provident Fund missing and in suspense

1364. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases and the amount involved in respect of Provident Fund missing as also those currently lying in suspense as unconnected in the various Offices of the Railways;

(b) whether any action is taken to correct such credits; and

(c) if not, what effective action is proposed to be taken to obtain/correct these credits so that the staff concerned are not put to a loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) *Position on* 30-6-1973: 3975 cases involving Rs. 60 thousand.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Double track between Ghaziabad and Meerut

1365. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work relating to the laying of double tracks between Ghaziabad and Meerut has been started;

(b) if so, the tentative time for its completion; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not starting the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Doubling of the Ghaziabad—Muradnagar Section of 17.8 kms has been approved for inclusion in the 1974-75 Budget and is expected to be completed during 1976-77. Decision regarding doubling of the Muradnagar—Meerut Section will be considered in future years, as and when the need for the same arises.

HRA/CCA to Railway Employees working and residing at Danapur (Khagaul)

1366. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Railway Minister in his D.O. letter No. PC-65/HRA-1/3(ER), dated the 4th March, 1972 had stated that the question of grant of House Rent Allowance to Railway Employees working and residing at Danapur (Khagaul) would be considered on receipt of the Third Pay Commission's final recommendations;

(b) whether the final recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have been received by Government and the Government have taken decision; and

(c) if so, whether the Railway employees working and residing at Danapur (Khagaul) would be paid House Rent Allowance/Compensatory City Allowance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It was stated that the question of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance would be comprehensively reviewed by the Third Pay Commission and the Commission's final recommendations had to be awaited.

(b) Yes, the Government have taken decision on main recommendations of

the Commission and the details of implementing these decisions are being worked out.

(c) Nothing can be stated tilll the details to implement the decision taken in connection with Compensatory (City) and House Rent Allowances are worked out and issued by the Ministry of Finance.

दामोदर घाटी निगम के प्रबंधकों, दामोदर घाटी निगम कर्मचारी संघ तथा दामोदर घाटी निगम स्टाफ एसोसिएशन के बीच कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर त्रिपक्षीय करार

1367. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1972 में दामोदर घाटी निगम के प्रबंधकों तथा दामोदर घाटी निगम कर्मचारी संघ तथा दामोदर घाटी निगम स्टाफ एसोसिएशन के बीच कर्मचारियों की मांगों को लेकर कोई त्रिपक्षीय समझौता हुआ था :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं :

(ग) क्या उक्त समझौता अब तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार उसे कब तक क्रियान्वित करने का हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). प्रबंधकों और दामोदर घाटी निगम स्टाफ संघ तथा दामोदर घाटी निगम कर्मचारी संघ के बीच बातचीत तथा भिन्न विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् 1-6-1970 से दामोदर घाटी निगम के श्रेणी-दो तथा श्रेणी-तीन के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों पर 27 मार्च, 1972 को एक समझौता हो गया था। संशोधित वेतनमानों में वेतन निर्धारण के लिए सिद्धांतों पर सहमति हो गई थी। इस पर सहमति हुई थी कि कर्मचारी संशोधित वेतनमानों में वेतन के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार की समकालिक दरों पर मंहगाई भत्ता पाने के भी हकदार होंगे। इस पर सहमति हुई कि संघों द्वारा उठाई गई निम्नलिखित बातें जिन पर समझौता नहीं हो पाया था, निर्णय के लिए निगम को प्रस्तुत की जाएं।

(1) उन कर्मचारियों को जो निगम की सेवा में 31-5-1970 के बाद भी भर्ती हुए है, न्यूनतम प्रतिभूत लाभ 30 रुपये लागू होना चाहिए ।

(2) कर्मचारियों को 1-6-1970 को संशोधित वेतनमान में वेतन निर्धारित करने के उपरांत अगली वेतन वृद्धि उनसे संबंधित वेतन वृद्धि की पुरानी तिथियों को लेने की अनुज्ञा हो।

इस पर भी सहमति हुई थी कि 24-3-1972 से तीन साल की अवधि के लिए संघों द्वारा वेतन संशोधन के लिए कोइ मांग नहीं की जाएगी। वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने के आदेश 25-4-1972 को निगम द्वारा जारी कर दिए गए थे । जबकि वेतन समिति की सर्वमान्य सिफारिशों मे से अनेक सिफारिशें 1-6-1970 से कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी हैं, सीमांत लाभों की कुछ मदें, जैसे दौरे पर दनिक भत्ता, चिकित्सा सुविधाएं, पेंशन और ग्रेच्युटो मकान किराया भत्ता आदि जिनके लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम सेवा विनियमों मे आवश्यक संशोधन करना अपक्षित है, अभी कार्यान्वित की जानी है। इन मदों पर अन्तिम निणेय भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् लिए जाएंगे ।

Class of entitlement to Railway Employees on Abolition of Second Class

1368. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to abolish Second Class in the Railways and in fact in most of the trains Second Class has been abolished; and

(b) if so, the fate of the Railway employees enjoying Second Class Passes on abolition of Second Class in trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Railway employees holding Second Class Passes would travel in IIIrd Class where Second Class accommodation does not exist.

दामोदर घाटी निगम का सीधा सरकारी नियंत्रण में लिया जाना

1369. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दामोदर घाटी निगम की स्वायत्तता को समाप्त कर उसे सीधे अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है और सरकार अपनी नयी योजना कब से चालू करने का विचार रखती हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कास्टिक सोडा बनाने वाले नये कारखानों की स्थापना

1370. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कास्टिक सोडे का उत्पादन करने के लिए सरकार ने नए कारखाने स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिये किन-किन स्थानो को चुना गया है तथा वह कारखाने कब तक स्थापित कर दिए जायेगे ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र, गोआ, केरल, मैसूर, गुजरात, तामिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, हरियाणा, उड़ीसा , पंजाब, राजस्थान एवं दिल्ली में कास्टिक सोडा के उत्पदान के लिए 19 पार्टियों को नये एककों की स्थापना करने में अप्रैल, 1973 एवं अक्तूबर, 1973 में आशय पत्र जारी किये गये थे । इन राज्यों में अनुमोदित एककों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :

गोआ	1 (एक)
हरियाणा	1 (एक)
केरल	2 (दो)
महाराष्ट्र	4 (चार)
उडीसा	1 (एक)
दिल्ली	1 (एक)
पंजाब	1 (एक)
राजस्थान	2 (दो)
मैसूर	1 (एक)
गुजरात	2 (दो)
तामिलनाडु	1 (एक)
उत्तर प्रदेश	1 (एक)
पश्चिमी बंगाल	1 (एक)

आशय पत्र के शर्तों में से एक शर्त के अनसार आशय पत्र के जारी होने के दिन से 3 महीने की अवधि के अन्दर संयंत्र में के स्थापित किये जाने वाले स्थल के बारे में सरकार को सूचना देनी होती है। उन विशेष स्थानों के बारे में अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है तथा इसकी सूचना भी नहीं दी गई है। एककों की 1976-77 तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

देश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कमी

1371. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में, विशेष रूप से पंजाब, कलकत्ता और बिहार में डीजल, पैट्रोल और हाई स्पीड डीजल की भारी कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नही।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता।

आसाम, मेघालय, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा मिजोराम और अरुणांचल राज्यों से नई रेल लाइन

1372. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पुर्वांचल के आसाम, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, मिजोराम और अरुणाचल राज्यों में नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त राज्यों में से प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रस्ताविक नई रेल लाइन कितनी लम्बी बनाई जायेगी और उस पर कुल व्यय कितना होगा ;

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) पूर्वी क्षेत्र में रेल संचार की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं :

(1) असम राज्य में बोंगाईगांव गुवाहाटी खंड का मोटर लाइन से बडी लाइन में बदलाव (160 कि० मी० लागत लगभग 23.51 करोड़ रुपये)।

(2) त्रिपुरा राज्य में धर्मनगर-कुमारघाट लाइन का निर्याण (33 कि० मी० लागत लगभग 8.7 करोड़ रुपये)।

(3) त्रिपुरा राज्य में धर्मनगर-अगरतला मोटर लाइन रेल सम्पर्क का निर्माण (153 कि० मी० लागत लगभग 45 करोड़ रुपये)।

(4) त्रिपुरा राज्य में सिंगरबेल अगरतला-शातिबाजार-साबरूम लाइन का निर्माण और उसका बेलोनिया और अखौरा से (बंगला देश में) रेल सम्पर्क।

(5) मणिपुर राज्य में सिलचर-जिवबाम मोटर लाइन रेल सम्पर्क का निर्माण।

(6) असम राज्य में तेजपुर से भूमरा गढ़ी तक मोटर लाइन रेल सम्पर्क का निर्माण (9.5 कि० मी०-लागत लगभग 97.10 लाख रुपये)।

मद सं० (1), (2), (3) और (6) की परियोजनाओं के लिये सर्वेक्षण किये जा चुके हैं

और उनकी रिपोर्टों की जांच की जा रही है। जब रिपोर्टों की सभी पहलुओं से जांच कर ली जायेगी, उसके बाद इन परियोजनाओं पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा। मद सं० (4) और (5) की परियोजनाओं के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और जब सर्वेक्षण-रिपोर्ट रेलवे बोर्ड को मिल जायेंगी, तो उन पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर ऊपरी पुल

1373. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर 'डाउन' प्लेटफार्म से 'अप' प्लेटफार्म पर जाने के लिये एक उपरोक्त पुल की मांग की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या नारायणपुर स्टेशन के नये मानचित्र में एक ऊपरी पुल दिखाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त पुल कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर एक शेड का निर्माण

1374. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर शेड की व्यवस्था न होने से यात्रियों को वर्षा, शीत ऋतु तथा धूप में भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्टेशन पर शेड का निर्माण करने का है तथा ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर किसी भी समय अधिक से अधिक केवल 45 यात्री आते हैं और यह संख्या प्लेटफार्म पर शेड के औचित्य के लिए बहुत कम है। फिर भी यात्रियों को सुविधा के लिए 1771 वर्ग फुट का तीसरे दर्जे का एक पहले से मौजूद जिसे पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

Expansion of the Koyali Oil Refinery

1375. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expand the Koyali Refinery near Baroda in Gujarat;

(b) if so, what will be the total cost of expenditure involved; and

(c) when the expansion programme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 28.08 crores.

(c) By April, 1977.

Closure of Koyali Refinery for Non-availability of Water

1376. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of September and October, 1973 the Koyali Plant in Baroda had to be totally shut down due to non-availability of water;

(b) if so, to what extent the Koyali Refinery in Baroda had to suffer a loss due to this; and

(c) what steps were taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Koyali Refinery was shut down twice for a total period of 3 days in the month of September 1973, due to heavy floods in Mahi river as a result of which the Refinery's pumping station was submerged and water supply was cut off.

There was no shut down of Koyali Refinery during the month of October 1973 due to non-availability of water.

(b) The loss due to above shut downs was about Rs. 1.56 lakhs.

(c) The flood of such a serious nature occurred for the first time since the inception of the Refinery. It is understood that even during the last 20 years such heavy floods were not witnessed. It is felt that no special measures are called for to cover situations which are of a rare nature.

Restoration of Railway Lines in Gujarat Dismentled during Second World War

1377. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have decided to restore some of the railway lines dismantled during the Second World War;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether some of these lines were situated in Gujarat State; and

(d) if so, when the said Railway lines are to be restored?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes

(b) Restoration of Dalmau-Daryapur B. G. line (26. Kms.) and Gohana-Panipat (39 Kms.) portion of Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat B. G. line, has been sanctioned on 29-5-1973.

(c) and (d). Only two such lines, namely Cambay Bunder Siding and Vasad-Kathana, were situated in the area now forming part of Gujarat these sections have already been restored and opened to traffic with effect from 10-1-53 and 10-6-53 respectively.

Faulty Procedure adopted by I.O.C. while submitting tenders for supply of crude oil to Bangladesh

1378. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Indian Oil Corporation adopted faulty procedure while submitting tenders for supply of five lakh tonnes of crude oil to Bangladesh;

(b) whether as a result, the Corporation is likely to sustain heavy losses; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof and action, if any, proposed to be taken against the negligent officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The required information has already been furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5845 answered on 3-4-1973.

Implementation of major and medium Irrigation schemes in Kerala

1379. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of

IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation schemes under implementation in the State of Kerala at present; and

(b) the irrigational potential expected to be generated as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Seven major irrigation projects are under construction in Kerala. On their completion, they will provide annual irrigation of about 3.28 lakh hectares. There is no medium irrigation scheme in hand in the State.

New Irrigation and Irrigation-cum-Power Projects in Kerala

1380. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the new irrigation and irrigation-*cum*-power projects sanctioned in the State of Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the amount of Central assistance sought for each of these projects; and

(c) the views of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power on these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No new major or medium irrigation or irrigation-*cum*-power projects have been sanctioned in Kerala during the last three years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Conversion of Ernakulam Trivandrum line into Broad Gauge Line

1381. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position with regard to the conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum narrow gauge line into broad gauge line; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Earthwork is in progress in all the 13 Reaches of the section. Strengthening of girder bridge between Quilon and Ernakulam is also in progress. 63 B. G. girders have been inserted in track and 40 released M.G. girders have already been strengthened. Well sinking work for major bridge at Paravur and Vamanapuram has been completed. Strengthening/Reconstruction of substructures of other bridges between Quilon and Trivandrum Central is in progress. Extension/Reconstruction of 16 new box culverts have been completed and 17 box culverts are in progress. 9 Road overbridges and 4 Foot overbridges have been lifted to get B. G. cleanance.

(b) The work is likely to be completed by March, 1976.

Kallada Irrigation Project in Kerala

1382. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest position with regard to the construction work of Kallada Irrigation Project in the State of Kerala; and

(b) when the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Kallada irrigation project envisages the construction of a masonry dam at Parappar, and a pick-up weir at Ottakkal with left and right bank canals. All the works on Ottakkal weir except the last span,

head regulator and scour sluices have been completed. On the Parappar dam, the foundation excavation and masonry work are in progress in some reaches.

(b) According to the present indications, the project is likely to be completed in the Sixth Plan, but is expected to start yielding partial benefits in the course of the Fifth Plan.

Punjab Government's Request for allocation of power from Kota Atomic power plant

1383. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government had requested the Centre for the allocation of 100 MW of power from Kota Atomic power plant;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Central Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The general principles that will govern the sharing of power from the atomic power stations are under examination.

Sharing of Surplus power of Rajasthan with Punjab

1384. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had requested the Chief Minister of Rajasthan to share the surplus power from Satpura with Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Rajasthan Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In October, 1972 in order to meet the acute shortage of power then prevailing in Punjab, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan had been requested to pass on 5 lakh units a day to Punjab out of the additional power they were receiving from Satpura in Madhya Pradesh.

The Government of Rajasthan expressed their willingness to help Punjab to the extent possible, consistent with their own requirements and the system conditions. The power actually supplied to Punjab from Satpura was as follows:—

Month	Lakh Units/ day
September 1972	2·7
October 1972	3·7
November 1972	0·75
December 1972	Nil
January 1973	0·074
Feburary 1973	0·12

Thien Dam

1385. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have offered to the Union Government to do the preliminary work connected with the construction of the Thien Dam;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(c) what are the prospects of settlement amongst the different States about the Dam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Thein Dam Project involves a number of inter-State issues such as sharing of costs and benefits, financing of the project, executing agency and rehabilitation of oustees.

The Punjab Government has proposed that the project should be provisionally cleared and they should be allowed to start the work. As more than one State is involved, it will be necessary to evolve a consensus among the concerned States on the issues relevant to the project and the commencement of work on it, before allowing the work to be actually taken up. These relevant issues are presently under discussion with the concerned States.

Restoration of Special Pay to Railway Design Engineers (Class II Officers)

1386. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the judgement of the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court, on special appeal No. 11 of 1971, Government have restorted the Special Pay of Rs. 150 P.M. to those three Railway Design Engineers (Class II Officers), who had gone to the Court to get justice;

(b) the measure taken or proposed to be taken for the restoration of the same special pay of Rs. 150 p.m. to the rest of the officers belonging to the same category and group; and

(c) the date from which the restoration would be deemed operative?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes. (b) and (c). A petition for special leave for appeal to the Supreme Court under article 136 against the judgement of the Allahabad High Court has been filed. As the matter is *sub judice*, the restoration of special pay to the affected staff will depend upon the decision of the Supreme Court.

Proposal to make Position of High Court Judges more Attractive

1388. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the question of making the position of High Court Judges more attractive; and

(b) if so, what additional perquisites are being considered to be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHLE): (a) and (b). There is a wide-spread feeling that the terms and conditions of service of Judges of High Courts are not attractive enough for able members of the Bar to accept Judgeship. The matter is, therefore, under consideration of Government.

Payment of Passenger Fares and Luggage Charges through Rupee Traveller Cheques

1389. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Northern Railway has decided to accept "Rupee traveller cheques towards payment of passenger fares and luggage charges;

(b) if so, the stations at which this facility has been introduced; and

(c) at what other places this facility would be available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, it has been decided as a trial measure, to accept rupee traveller cheques issued by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks, for payment of fares at the upper class booking windows and for their luggage charges.

(b) On the Northern Railway, the facility has been introduced at Delhi Junction, New Delhi, New Delhi Connaught Place Reservation Office and Kanpur Central stations with effect from 11-9-73.

(c) It is not proposed to extend it to other stations on the Northern Railway at present.

Classification of Compartments on Indian Railways

1390. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish Third Class on the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, how many classes of accommodation will now be in use; and

(c) the date from which the new nomenclature would be effective?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The decision is that after abolition of the present second class accommodation in trains and conversion of second class coaches into third class coaches, the present third class would be renamed as second class.

(b) After this change-over, there will be only two main classes of accommodation, *viz.*, first and second in addition to the existing Air-conditioned travel.

(c) The new nomenclature of third class would be effective from 1st April, 1974.

Rail Communication in North-Eastern Region

1391. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the demands of the North-East Council to provide Rail communication in the North-East region of the country; and

(b) whether it is proposed to relax the criteria required for economic justification of opening new lines in the case of North-Eastern Region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Railway development is not envisaged on any State-wise or Region-wise concepts but on overall considerations in the National interest. As far as the North Eastern region is concerned, the following proposals are under consideration:

(i) Conversion of Bonaigaon-Gauhati section from MG to BG in the Assam State.

(ii) Construction of Dharmanagar-Kumarghat in the Tripura State.

(iii) Dharmnagar-Agartala MG rail link in the Tripura State.

(iv) Singerbel - Agartala - Santirbazar-Sabroom in Tripura State with connecting links with Belonia and Okhaura (in Bangladesh).

(v) Silchar-Jiribam MG rail link in the Manipur State.

(vi) A MG link from Tezpur to Bhoomraguri in the State of Assam.

Surveys for the projects at items No. (i), (ii), (iii) and (vi) have already been carried out and the re-

ports are under examination. Further consideration to these projects will be given after the reports are examined from all angles. Surveys for the projects at items No. (iv) and (v) are in progress and further consideration will be given after the reports of the survey are received by the Railway Board.

(b) There is no proposal to relax economic criteria for opening of new lines exclusively for North Eastern region. However, Minister of Railways has enunciated a new approach in this regard in para 41 of his Budget speech for 1973-74 for the development of industrially backward regions for the country as a whole.

Revision of prices of Crude Oil imported by Foreign Oil Companies

1392. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) which of the three foreign oil companies operating in India have communicated to Government the revised prices of crude imported by them from Saudi Arabia; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Of the three foreign oil companies operating in India only Esso is importing crude from Saudi Arabia and this company has asked for increase in price with effect from 16th October, 1973.

Government have decided to allow this increase.

Drop in revenue earning traffic on Railways

1393. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item which appeared in the *'Indian Express'*, dated the 25th October, 1973 under the heading 'Drop in revenue earning traffic of Railways; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and measures taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The statement is factually correct. The following remedial measures have been taken to improve the situation.

(i) The Railways are fully geared to meet the demand for wagons with the improvement in the industrial activity if no abnormal conditions affect railway working.

(ii) Additional wagons are also on order to meet the increased offer of traffic.

(iii) Co-operation of various staff Unions is being continuously sought to avoid recurrence of strikes and agitations.

Fulfilment of demands of ASM/SMS' Association (North Eastern Railway)

1394. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assistant Station Masters/Station Masters' Association, North Eastern Railway have called off their strike on the express assurance of Railway Minister that there will be no victimisation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to fulfil the assurance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No Assistant Station Master or Station Master has been taken up under Disciplinary and Appeal Rules by way of victimisation, for having absented from duty during the strike.

Violation of Provision of Companies Law

1395. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies which were found to have violated the provisions of the Companies Act during 1970-71, 1971-72;

(b) the violation in each case and the action taken against each company;

(c) whether any inquiries in this regard are pending against any of these companies; and

(d) if so, the names of such companies and the reason for pending?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Maintenance of the Oil Refineries by Foreign Oil Companies

1396. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the foreign oil Companies are neglecting the maintenance of their refineries and plants in India so that by the time of the terminiation of the agreements with them, these refineries and plants would become practically useless to India; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to forestall this eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No such information has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Capital Investment of foreign drug firms

1397. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) which companies dominated by foreign capital or foreign management are licensed to manufacture drugs in India;

(b) what is the capital invested by each of them and what is the net profit earned by each of them during the last three years;

(c) whether there is a general complaint that these companies are charging exhorbitant prices for their drugs; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by the Government to stop the exploitation of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement giving names of firms with foreign equity exceeding 50 per cent engaged either wholly or partially in the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals, and their foreign equity is attached. Information in regard to net profits earned by these companies during the years 1968-69 1969-70 and 1970-71 was furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1191 dated 27th February, 1973. Similar information for the year 1971-72 is being obtained from the companies.

(c) Prices of drugs are controlled/approved by Government under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Issued equity Rs. lakhs
1.	Abbott Laboratories Ltd.	1·00
2.	Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.	434·00
3.	Anglo French Drug Co. Ltd.	0·70
4.	Beecham .	6·00
5.	Bayer India Ltd.	300·00
6.	Boehringer Kholl Ltd.	60·00
7.	Boots Company Ltd. .	75·00
8.	Burroughs Wellcome & Co Ltd	50·00
9.	Ciba of India Ltd.	487·50
10.	Cynamid Ltd. .	70·1
11.	German Remedies Ltd.	52·00
12.	Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.	720·00
13.	Johnson & Johnson Ltd.	36·00
14.	May and Baker Ltd.	Branch
15.	Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd.	180·00
16.	E Merck Ltd. .	66·81
17	Parke Davis Ltd.	105·00
18.	Pfizer Ltd.	560·00
19.	Reckitt & Colman Ltd.	250·00
20.	Ricardson Hindustan Ltd.	70·00
21.	Rocehe Products Ltd.	100·00
22.	Sandoz India Ltd.	150·00
23.	Searle India Ltd.	60·00
24.	Smith & Nephew Ltd.	11·25
25.	Wyeth Laboratories Ltd. .	75·00
26.	Smith Kline & French Ltd.	Branch
27.	Laboratories Grimult & Co.	2.00
28.	Anglo Thai Corporation Ltd.	Branch
29.	Chesbrough Ponds Inc.	Branch
30.	Cooper Laboratories	Branch

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Issued equity Rs. lakhs
31.	C. W. Carnrick (Asia)	Branch
32.	Dental Products of India Ltd.	3·40
33.	Ethnor Ltd.	5·00
34.	C. E. Fulford	5·00
35.	Indian Schering Ltd.	6·00
36.	Nicholas of India Ltd.	Branch
37.	Roussel pharmaceuticals	6·54
38.	John Wyeth Bros.	Branch

Charges against the Management of Brady and Company Bombay.

1698. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the charges against the management of Brady and Company, Bombay; and

(b) what steps have been taken to assure the proper working of this company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The allegations made against W.H. Brady and Company Limited in the "March of the Nation" related to delay in finalising the accounts of the company for the period ended 31st December, 1971 and the heavy 'incidental expenses' incurred by the Chairman of the company.

(b) The company and the directors were prosecuted by the Registrar of Companies for failure to file the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1971. The heavy 'incidental expenses' constitute one of the items of mismanagement referred to in the notice issued by the Company Law Board asking the company to show cause why two directors should not be appointed on the Board of the company under section 408 of the Companies Act. A hearing has been fixed for 12th December, 1973.

Malpractices by Foreign Oil Companies

1399. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that serious malpractices and deliberate efforts are being made by the foreign oil companies in India to exploit our economy;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry or probe into the matter has taken place; and

(c) what are the basic reasons for the intimation of ESSO to our Government for an increase of 95 cents per barrel of crude oil imported by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) the price increase is on account of the unilateral revision of the posted prices by the Gulf Members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries effective from 16th October 1973.

Import of Caprolactum to meet its shortage

1400. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of caprolactum, owing to which the prices of Nylon Yarn have shot up by more than 100 per cent, Government have lately decided to allow import of caprolactum worth about Rs. 5 crores;

(b) if so, the amount of this raw material to be imported and the parties to whom import licences have been granted; and

(c) how the imported material is to be distributed among the consumer industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government has already allocated Rs. 4 crores for import of caprolactam and has tentatively decided to allocate a further similar amount.

(b) The Letters of Authority for import issued to individual parties are for the following quantities:—

Name of the Unit	Item	Quantity
J. K. Synthetics	Caprolactum / chips/waste	780 MT
Nirlon	Capro'actum	700 MT
Garware	Caprolactum / chips	450 MT
Century Enka	"	100 MT
Modipon	"	500 MT
Sree Synthetics	Caprolactum/ Chips	185 MT
Gujarat Polymide	"	300 MT

(c) The raw materials imported by individual parties against Letters of Authority are used by the concerned parties. The material imported by S.T.C. is distributed on a *pro rata* basis taking into account the Release Orders pending in favour of each consumer on the date of shipment.

Request from Government of Goa for suspension of work on fertilizer factory at Juwari

1401. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Goa have requested the Centre to suspend for some time the working of the Fertilizer Factory at Juwari to prevent death of fishes on large scale near the Valsor Coast due to the contamination of sea water;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what steps are taken to prevent the contamination to sea water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). While there was no specific request in this regard for

suspension of plant operations, the Government of Goa approached the Centre for timely and effective control of pollution caused by the effluents from the plant. Expert studies were immediately organised to assess the extent and nature of the pollution and the remedial measures required in that connection. The plant has since taken a shutdown for repairs and maintenance and it is expected that the requisite measures towards effective pollution control would be completed by the time the plant is restarted towards the end of this month.

Elections in Orissa

1402. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to the delimitation of constituencies in Orissa has been progressing well;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised; and

(c) whether elections in the State will be held as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is expected to be completed by the middle of January, 1974.

(c) Elections in the State can be held as early as possible after the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the State is completed.

12.00 hrs.

TIMINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: Before we take up the Calling Attention. I want to make one thing clear.

Some members asked me about the new timings of the Lok Sabha. So far we have not settled about any change in the timing of the sittings of the Lok Sabha. We had two meetings with the Leaders of the Parties. Actually, this started when I said in the meeting that if we have to skip the lunch hour whenever we like, it is much better that we do away with the lunch hour or change the time. Many suggestions came. One was from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m., another was from 12 noon to 6 p.m. and the third was from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. But, ultimately, some consensus was there in regard to 12 noon to 6 pm.

A representative of the Press also met me. He said that the change of the timing will not suit them, if it is from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. The Government also say that they do not want a change because during lunch hour sometimes visiting dignitaries are invited to lunch. So, for the present, unless there is something to the contrary as a matter of consensus, we should continue as it is. But I have told the Minister expressly that....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The Prime Minister was inclined.

MR. SPEAKER: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister speaks on behalf of the Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then, on whose behalf did the Prime Minister speak? She was reported to be favourably inclined to the change.

MR. SPEAKER: So, for the present, the Members may take the present timings as they are and not worry about any change and try to adjust their programme. It will continue like this unless we come to another decision. Please rest assured that whenever there is any change, it will be duly conveyed to you. But, so long as the present timings continue, we will not do away with

the lunch hour. But if we have to decide to do away with the lunch-hour, then, of course we will have to settle it once for all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Why should there be a decision to do away with the lunch hour?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. I am conveying your view about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I would like to convey my view about it now. We have made several suggestions in this regard in order to help the Government in carrying out its business. Now, if the Government ever come back to us and say, we have not been able to finish our legislative business and that is why, let us cut out the lunch-hour', I want to give notice to the House that under no circumstances will we agree to the lunch hour being cut out in future even for a day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If it is for tiding over the food crisis we can consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: There are many reasons other than tiding over food crisis. I think it is much better if we all do not eat during the lunch hour and only speak.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It suits those who are in the habit of speaking to an empty House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): यह चीज नोट कर ली जाए कि हम लोग तो चेंज चाहते हैं लेकिन ये स्टेटस को वाले हैं।

श्री : श्री राम यादव (आजमगढ़): ये जल्दी जरा ज्यादा करते हैं।

हम लोग सोच विचार कर काम करते हैं लेकिन ये बगैर सोचे विचार करते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना): इसका नमूना महंगाई है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Shri Chandrajit Yadav is preparing for a Ministership by saying that the matter is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that it will go to that extent. Please don't worry about the change of time. If at all any change is to come about, we will give at least one week or ten days' notice to the Members. They may keep their programme as it is and they need not ask me again and again.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Kindly inform the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER: He knows it all right.

Now, Calling Attention.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT IN THE COUNTRY

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I call the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The acute shortage of newsprint in the country resulting in closure of some newspapers and cutting down of pages by all newspapers.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Government had occasion during the last session of Parliament to place before the honourable Members facts and figures to show how, because of a world shortage, it

[Shri Dharam Bir Sinha]

had not been possible to procure enough newsprint to meet the requirements of newspapers in the country for 1973-74 based on their performance in the previous year by utilisation of newsprint authorised for that period. The quantity of newsprint, both imported and indigenous, available for distribution to existing newspapers was at that time estimated at 1,57,100 tonnes, as against a requirement of 2,30,000 tonnes. The actual shortfall in availability was thus 31.70 per cent Government had, therefore, to impose on all newspapers a cut in newsprint quota of 30 per cent. Newspapers with a circulation of 15,000 copies and a page-level of 8 were enabled to seek exemption from the cut by having recourse to a provision for new newspapers made in th Newsprint Allocation Policy.

As against the estimated availability of 1,57,100 tonnes, it was expected that 1,26,700 tonnes would become available through imports from abroad—64,000 tonnes from Canada, 18,000 tonnes from Scandanavia, 10,000 tonnes from Bangladesh, 28,000 tonnes from the Soviet Union, 1,000 tonnes from Poland and 5,700 tonnes from Czechoslovakia.

An already difficult situation has, however, been made more difficult by a strike in some Canadian Newsprint Mills and by some supplies with whom contracts had been entered into not adhering to delivery schedules. In accordance with the delivery schedules under the various contracts, a quantity of 71,000 tonnes should have moved into the country by the end of December 1973. As against this expected quantity, actual arrivals so far has amounted to 9,560 tonnes from the Soviet Union. A 383 tonnes from Scandanavia, 1,451 tonnes from Bangladesh and 6,206 tonnes from the Soviet Union. A quantity of 17,566 tonnes is on the high seas, 4,192 tonnes from Canada, 147 tonnes from Scandanavia, 993 tonnes from Bangladesh, 11,536 tonnes from the Soviet Union and 698 tonnes from Poland. A further 25,354 tonnes is expected to be received by year end, 10,808 tonnes from Canada, 1,703 tonnes from Scandanavia, 1,283 tonnes from Bangladesh, 10,258 tonnes from the Soviet Union, 302 tonnes from Poland and 1,000 tonnes from Czechoslovakia. Thus, there will be a gap of 18,500 tonnes between expected shipments and actual arrivals. This shortfall in supplies has resulted in the newsprint shortage becoming more acute. Vigorous efforts are being made to persuade the suppliers to speed up shipments of contracted quantities.

As a result of the world shortage and the consequent cut in newsprint quota, newspapers in the country have had to limit their performance by cutting down the number of pages they publish. Some are voluntarily regulating publication in order to balance newsprint consumption and availability. No newspaper in receipt of newsprint quota is so far known to have closed down for want of newsprint. Four newspapers missed publication for short durations. While there is a general shortage of newsprint, this has been accentuated in the case of some newspapers because of consumption in excess of entitlement. In view of the acute shortage and delay in import of contracted quantities, it is all the more necessary for all newspapers in the country to exercise the utmost economy in the consumption of newsprint.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We the Members of the Opposition are the worst sufferers, apart from the newspapers, due to this newsprint shortage. A number of small papers, have already closed down, and almost all the newspapers in this country have cut down their pages. For the last few days, most of the papers are also increasing their prices. The colossal failure of the STC which is the most mismanaged public sector organisation of this country has led to this paper famine in our country.

After all, the *per capita* consumption of paper in our country is very very low. It is 1.5 k.g. as compared to 257 k.g. in the USA. Our total newsprint requirement is 2.45 lakh tonnes It is just equal to the annual consumption of one paper namely, the *New York Times*. As against this, for 1973-74, according to my information, which the hon. Minister has also corroborated, the STC has entered into a contract only for 1.66 lakh tonnes.

So, even after taking into consideration the indigenous production from NEPA, we shall still have a shortfall of about 82,000 tonnes for 1973-74.

The STC used to be a good purchaser when it was a buyers' market they used to go and purchase very well, and that was all very well. But now it is a sellers' market, and the STC has miserably failed, because it does not know how to do business. It has no marketing intelligence, and, therefore, it is not able to assess the supply, the world shortage and the price variation in various countries and it has no permanent arrangement with any foreign countries for continuous supply of newsprint just as the old individual newspapers used to have to get a continuous supply. That system is not available now. The STC is following a blind policy of spot purchase and has no long-term contracts at all.

That is why now we are facing this newspaper crisis in the country. It has failed to anticipate the world shortage and enter into a contract with foreign companies.

As early as September, 1972, the IENS brought to the notice of the STC that there was going to be a world shortage and we must enter into contracts very soon. They reminded the STC four times, but this biggest white elephant did not move at all. But it sent a delegation as late as May 1973. We do not know what the delegation did, but the result of their efforts is nil, nothing. When all the other countries have concluded agreements, we were the last to enter the market. It was like locking the stable after the horse had belted. We could not get anything.

Our High Commissioner in Canada sent two proposals as early as August 1973. But so far no action has been taken upon them. He sent two proposals from two companies. One is the Krugar Pulp and Paper Limited, Montreal. It offered 50,000 tonnes per year over a period of ten years as against a loan of 20 million dollars. The Government have done nothing about it. Another offer was made by Macmillan Bloodel Ltd. They offered 10,000 tonnes over a period of five years. The Ministry has not taken any action on it. The Ministry is sleeping over the proposal

Now the Minister has said in an interview that it is not economically feasible. I want the Minister to lay on the Table the study report made by the Ministry. We want to go through the report of the Ministry I am sure they have not studied anything on the economic feasibility of the project. I want to know from the Minister whether they approached any foreign bank a loan for this purpose. I am told by the IENS that the Bank of America and the First National City Bank of New York are willing to give loan. In fact, they have written to the IENS. They have contacted the STC, but the STC is not doing anything. It has not furnished any details to the banks which are willing to give us loans.

The STC has entered into contract with some of the foreign companies. But at what price? When Krugar offered us at $240 per tonne, the STC has entered into a contract at $300 per tonne c.i.f. This is definitely a financial loss which could have been avoided if the Ministry and STC had taken the decision earlier.

[Shri G. Viswanathan.]

It is now eight months since the beginning of 1973 and only four months remain. Even out of the contracted quantity, only 7 per cent has arrived. There are only four months to go. What is the Minister's answer to this? In the next four months, how are you going to overcome this crisis? Due to its inactive policy, due to the sluggishness of the STC, the newsprint has not reached this country. That is why pages are being cut down and newspapers are being closed. I want the Minister to take action against the erring officials. Because of their inactiveness and sluggishness, now we are suffering.

Let us take the indigenous production. NEPA is the only one plant which produces newsprint. It has been producing for the last 15 years. Now they say that they are going to expand. I ask: what were you doing in the last five or six years, since 1969?

Not only this. There is another interesting feature. Is it true that the paper plant is already installed first without having a pulp plant and the paper machinery is lying idle? The Minister must be knowing about it and must tell us about it.

Again, instead of producing newsprint, now they are adopting a technique whereby from chemical pulp they produce what they call white printing paper. There is no control on the price. They give it to their agents instead of giving it to the newspapers. The result is that though Rs. 1,500 is the controlled price, the newspapers have to pay a black market price for it of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,200. I want to know from the Minister why Government itself is encouraging black market in this.

Again they have declared a number of total quantities of paper as defective or reject. It is being given to agents and is being again sold to newspapers at black market price. I will show a sample of this paper which is offered. It is a black paper on which no coloured printing can be done.—I am not able to show it because I have left it. This paper is being sold for Rs. 4,000 in the black market. What happens to the Government policy as well as to the cultural and industrial paper? I do not think we are surplus in cultural and industrial paper also. I am told that all the newspaper mills in this country or the paper mills are exporting to foreign countries. I want to know what is your policy. When there is so much shortage inside the country, why are you allowing export?

The Press Commission was appointed in 1954 and they have submitted their recommendations. What happened to those recommendations? It is almost 15 years back. They have said that the Himalayan resources can supply 1,80,000 tonnes of pulp per annum. What are you doing about it? They have also recommended that instead of these trees which we are raising at present, mulberry and wattle trees can be planted and they can be used. They have also suggested that bagasse can be used and that two tonnes of bagasse will give one tone of paper. What have you done all these years to implement the recommendations of the Press Commission?

Now, Russia is one of these countries which is exporting paper. The Minister must take this opportunity, when the Russian Communist chief, Mr. Brezhnev, is arriving here, and the Government should take up the question with the Government of the USSR and try to get as much quantity as possible.

Since the STC has completely failed to get us the quantity of paper which we require in this country, I want the

Government to see that newsprint is taken away from the STC and entrusted to an independent organisation, where both the Government and the private industries will be in it.

The Minister is there in this particular Ministry for the last five years. There is the Press Commission's recommendation which has not been implemented. The IENS should have taken it up with the STC. They were sleeping over it. The IB Ministry has done nothing on it. The Minister must be held responsible for the newsprint shortage in this country and for the muddle which we are in, the Minister should resign.

There is no policy as far as this Government is concerned on paper, and if there is any policy it is only on paper. I think there is no other alternative for this Minister except to resign.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): My friend Shri Viswanathan has made a very interesting case, but unfortunately, his sources of information are very limited. He has been briefed by some friends who have not been trying to put before him all aspect of the problem as such. It is not for me here to defend or not to defend the STC because, as you know, that is the charge of another Ministry, and so far as the functions of the STC are concerned, my friend may take another opportunity to address the Minister of Commerce and he perhaps will be in a position to give him more details about the functioning of the STC.

So far as newsprint is concerned, I hope I will be able to satisfy my friend if he is keen to understand the facts as they stand. It is unfortunate that the world over today there is an acute shortage of newsprint. One index of that shortage is that the prices are shooting up very fast. My friend himself has mentioned that last year when we were buying newsprint at approximately about 190 dolars, this year the prices have gone up to 300 dollars. This is a world process which is going on. The result of it is that, unfortunately, those who claim to have very high business ethics, even those who have been entering into long term contracts, have chosen to back out of them whenever there is a price rise. So, even if you leave the past out for a minute, even in today's context, the situation is somewhat very difficult. Even the contracts signed by us four or five months ago have gone on the rocks, because, as the prices go up, these gentlemen back out. My friend must have been told that the delegations which went out had only one or two Government officials they were dominated by the leading newspaper men themselves; their managers and their proprietors. The delegations have gone everywhere; and these delegations have came to unanimous conclusions, and there is no difference of opinion because of the observations they have made.

The figures have been given in the first statement made by my colleague. Now, there is even now going to be an additional likely shortage of another 18,000 tonnes after the announcement of the policy, because one of the mills from whom we agreed to buy has entered into a contract; although they have backed out of their earlier contract, we renegotiated the agreement because they asked for a price; after that even, they backed out on the pretext that their mills were closed down; they have put forward a reason that there is in the agreement a clause which is called *force majeure*, that is, since the mills were closed for more than 90 days they would not like to supply at the price given.

Therefore, my friend should appreciate that it is not a good habit every time to blame ourselves. Sometimes we should know that people outside are also to blame for things happen-

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

ing to us. When a manufacturer in Canada or Scandinavia does not live up to his commitments, he might turn the guns to that side also. He should realise that it is not the STC or the private sector that is responsible. The difficulty in the world position is being taken advantage of by some manufacturers and they are using every excuse to try to step up the price.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What about the Soviets?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The Soviets fortunately, in spite of my friend Mr. Piloo Mody's earlier advice, have lived up to their commitments. The price we are paying them is the world price. We are paying everybody the some price. Today the price has become irrelevant. Even my friend says, don't talk of price; talk of supplies. Even when the delegation was sent four months ago to the Soviet Union, an important sector of the IENS came back and told us, "Don't buy from them because they are asking for a high price". Later on, of course, they changed their mind. If we had listened to them at that time, the crisis would have been far deeper today. Some people who yesterday were advising us not even to enter into an initial agreement with the Soviet Union are now speaking through Mr. Viswanathan to tell us that we should request Mr. Brezhnev to give us more supplies irrespective of the price! There should be some sort of a consistency in a policy when it is pleaded.

He said some loans are being offered by some US Banks. I am not aware of it, unless some private negotiations are going on.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The STC is aware of it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The issue at the moment is not availability of foreign exchange. The issue is availability of newsprint. We are not shirking in the allocation of foreign exchange. Fortunately the Finance Ministry has been very liberal and has placed at our disposal the foreign exchange we ask for. But if supplies are not available, what can foreign exchange do?

My friend has brought to my notice the offer made by Krugers. This offer has been under our consideration. But may I tell him the terms? The offer is, we should agree to give to this firm an advance loan of 1 million dollars per 2500 tonnes of newsprint, which they will reimburse us in 10 years. You can imagine the fantastic dimensions of the problem. You keep on multiplying 2500 tonnes by any number you like and so many million dollars must be given to them in advance! Even then we are trying to check up their financial viability, what is their set-up, whether they can be given so much loan or not etc. Their financial reports have been asked for and we will take a final decision after the financial reports are made available to us.

He has talked about another offer from McClean and Brodel. The delegation which went to Canada about a week ago met them, checked up from various sources and had come back. But no concrete offer has been made to us. Therefore, my friend should not fly with every rumour he hears. He has ready in the newspapers the statement of the IENS Secretary that only 7 per cent of the goods have arrived. The situation is bad, but not that bad. The figures in respect of newsprint arrivals and quantities on the high seas are not correct. The actual position is, 9580 tonnes, i.e. 7.56 per cent has been received while 17,566 tonnes, i.e. 13.86 per cent is on the high seas. This totals up to 21.42 per cent of the total contracted quantity of 1,26,700 tonnes for 1973-74 and not 13

per cent, as reported. A further quantity of 25,354 tonnes, that is, approximately 20.02 per cent, is expected to be shipped before the end of this year.

Therefore, the position is, as my colleague just now said, we are at the moment facing a gap of approximately 185,000 tonnes. We have our apprehensions about our Scandinavian supplies too, because in spite of the contracts made they have made no shipments so far. They are supposed to supply us 13,000 tonnes. I hope wisdom will prevail on them and they will ship 13,000 tonnes for which they have committed. But, God forbid, if that does not happen, then the gap is likely to be of the order of 31,000 tonnes. I would agree that the situation is indeed very sad and grave I am only hoping that newspapers will appreciate the difficulties that we are facing, and they will try to effect the utmost economy in the use of newsprint.

I would say that Government is very much concerned about the situation. We are very keen that we should try to get the maximum possible quantity of newsprint. I have again called a meeting of the IENS and the Newsprint Advisory Committee. Government would do everything that is within our means to try to get the maximum possible newsprint.

Naturally, there are no substitutes to the imports available at the moment except Nepa. Fortunately, Nepa is performing according to its commitment and we are getting the supplies as scheduled. On the long-term basis some schemes have been worked out. It is expected that by the end of next year Nepa will be able to step up its production to about 70,000 tonnes. Then, another plant is being built an Kerala, which will be ready by 1975-76. I am also told by my colleague, the Minister of Industries, that they are now thinking of setting up a Newsprint Corporation to set up at least two additional plants in our country, because the need for newsprint is increasing and we must do something to meet it.

So far as general paper is concerned, which is quite different from newsprint, I am personally of the view that there is no shortage. I have requested the Minister of Industries to carry out a study and evolve a policy which I hope he will do very soon.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Why are you allowing export of paper?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: That I cannot answer; he should ask the Minister of Industries.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Ultimately it is the Government.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am not sure of the exports. I have already brought this to the notice of the Minister of Industries. Kindly keep one thing in mind. Paper is not part of newsprint. Newsprint is not being exported. I am dealing only with newsprint. So far as general paper is concerned, he is well-advised to direct his question to the Minister of Industries.

So far as the recommendations of the Press Commission are concerned I do not know if my hon. friend has read the Press Commission Report itself. The basic recommendation of the Press Commission is that more factories should be set up for manufacture of newsprint. At the same time, the Commission has also said that those who consume newsprint most and those who are big industrial houses, they should also invest in newsprint, which they have not done during the last 20 years, even though I have invited them to do it many times.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): I cannot agree with Shri Viswanathan who said

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

that the Minister should resign. The hon. Minister, Shri Gujral, is a wizard in the Information Ministry. When I was reading through the facts submitted by him, I was reminded of one British Prime Minister, William Pitt the Younger, in the history of England, who was faced with a potato crisis in Ireland. During that crisis the whole House of Commons rose in revolt against the Prime Minister. Like Shri Gujral, the wizard in the information Ministry, Pitt the Younger submitted a paper which was full of statistics and figures. The Members stumbled and fumbled over those figures and, later on, went home, satisfied.

I want to bring to the notice of the Minister one fact. In our country there are hundreds of cinema magazines. No one is interested in seeing the photographs of Saira Banu or Dimple Kapadia.... (*Interruptions*) If the hon. Minister makes a cut in the newsprint quota granted to such cinema magazines, I think, the daily newspapers will be very much benefited by it, so also the readers.

I want to bring another suggestion before the hon. Minister. Most of our newspapers which are run by the vested interests, the tycoons, are giving more space to advertisement and less space to news material. It is very difficult to get news items in newspapers. Everything is covered by the advertisements. So, I suggest, why not impose some restriction on the space given to advertisements so that at least the poor reader will be benefited by it?

Then, there was a Conference at Tokyo between 7th and 9th of this month where nine countries including India, were represented. They somehow or other wanted to arrive at a conclusion and moved a resolution which reads thus:

> "It is clear that even the most modest restraint on consumption and avoidance of waste by the rich countries cannot solve the situation."

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. Why not we request the newspapers in foreign countries—Mr. G. Viswanathan mentioned about those newspapers—to reduce their pages so that newspapers of our poor country are benefited by it. This is a practical suggestion that I am making.

Since the hon. Minister has said that it is a world-wide crisis, and if it is a world-wide crisis, then bigger countries, more developed countries, like, America and England should try to see that we in a poor country are able to develop our newspapers.

I want to pose another question to the hon. Minister. I want to know whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting gave their requirement to the S.T.C before and, if it was so, the S.T.C. has failed in its duty. It was the duty of the S.T.C. to find out from somewhere the requirements of India. If they have not done so and, if we have a very poor opinion about them, I would say, let the charming Minister go around Europe, America and Canada, wherefrom newsprint is available and bring to us the newsprint quota.

I know that in Maharashtra, in Kolhapur, they wanted to manufacture newsprint from paper and straw-board. I want to know what has happened to that.

There was a Maharashtra cooperative also which wanted to develop technology in this. What has happened to that? Why not we become self-reliant? Why not we try to have our own industry since the raw material is available in the country? Why should we look to foreign countries for such a help?

I hope, the hon. Minister will kindly consider the points that I have made and give some pertinent answers to them.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend has raised two or three points which I will try to meet.

As regards the Tokyo Conference about which no mentioned, the Asian Press met and India was also represented, I am told, by one of the leading papers in India. The unanimous decision as I read about it was that they appreciated the world shortage and, naturally, they also felt that some world-wide solution should also be found.

In conformity with that, I am taking up the issue with the UNESCO because one of the purposes of the UNESCO is regarding free flow of information. I think, some sort of an international discipline should be imposed so that the countries of Asia which are suffering most get some relief. I may tell my hon. friend that, unfortunately, some countries of Asia are even suffering more than India.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which countries?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: For instance. Korea; for instance, our neighbours, like, Thailand, etc. Therefore, it is very important for us to try to create some sort of an international discipline. I hope, the UNESCO may be able to intervene in this matter.

So far as the space allocated to advertisement is concerned, there are two aspects of it. You will recall, in various debates in the House, the Government has put across this point that there should be some norm fixed. The Press Commission had recommended one. For instance, they said that there should be 40 per cent advertisement and 60 per cent reading material. But, unfortunately, some leading newspapers never accepted it. Even before the cut was applied, some papers had reversed this ratio—60 per cent advertisement and 40 per cent reading material. Since the cut of 30 per cent, this proportion has further been introverted in the sense that in some papers the advertisement space has been as much as even 70 per cent sometimes. That problem is there. We have the difficulty because of the Supreme Court judgment. The Supreme Court judgement has said that Government should not intervene in this and it is for the papers to decide how much advertisement space they allocate. Even then, the I.E.N.S.—my will allocate. Even then, the I.E.N.S. —my friend, Mr. Viswanathan who seems to be having a good deal of influence with them may persuade them—or somebody can evolve a voluntary code of conduct and thereby they should be in a position to say 60 per cent for the reading material (*Interruptions*). I can assure Mr. Viswanathan one thing. After today's pleading, his name will appear in bold words on the front page, I am certain of that and if he wanted to earn it, it is alright.

So far as film magazines are concerned, again it is not a question as to what magazines we like or do not like. We in this country have given an assurance to everybody regarding freedom of expression, and if some people want to print and if some people want to read film magazines, then naturally we have to allow that. I also sometimes feel that, if there were no film magazines, my friends in the DMK would be very unhappy about it.

So far as the Maharashtra cooperative venture is concerned they have submitted a scheme to the Ministry of Industry to use bagasse as the base for the manufacture of newsprint. Of course, it has many implications because bagasse is mostly used by many sugar mills as a fuel. That aspect, perhaps, the Ministry of Industry will look into. But I was told by the Ministry of Industry that this is being considered very favourably. Bamboo is already available to Madhya Pradesh and they are using it in Nepa. Therefore, the raw material shortage is not there. The question, basically, is to set up more mills.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): We are grateful to the Government for the statistics which they have provided and for the clear-cut

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

exposition of this problem. Unfortunately, in this country the newsprint shortage is linked by the rightist section of the politicians and the monopolists in the press with Government's intention of curtailment of freedom of speech and expression, which is totally unfounded. The tycoon press, from its executive agent like Mr. Irani to its able pleader in the highest court of justice, Mr. Palkhiwala, have made insinuation on this point, and I would request the hon. Minister to make it clear that the newsprint shortage and any rationing of it which the Government intend to introduce because of this has nohing to do with curtailment of freedom of speech and expression.

The newspaper industry which is controlled and owned by the tycoons in the country have advised the Government and the country on every possible issue under the sun, but they have never advised themselves regarding setting up of newsprint industry. The American and Japanese papers have done this. American papers like the *New York Times* have established newsprint industry in Canada and the Japanese have established newsprint industry in Scandinavia. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is any policy in the Government on this issue. Whether the Government is going to advise the newspaper industry in this country not only to establish newsprint industry in this country but also to explore the possibilities of setting it up in other countries, particularly in Canada, Scandinavia and some of the countries of Asia and Africa. I also want to know whether Government will give substantial financial aid to any venture in this regard as it is doing in respect of other essential industries.

There is another problem. Mr. Gujral has rightly said that the Government is going to take up this issue with the UNESCO. I would like to request him that the Government should make a specific request to the UNESCO to convene a world-conference on this issue because it is a part of the Scheme and the objectives of the UNESCO and the UNESCO should convene a world conference on this issue and try to create public opinion for introducing an international rationing system regarding consumption of newsprint. I understand that if only 1 per cent curtailment of newsprint consumption is made in the United States, it will meet substantially the shortage of newsprint in the developing countries of the world.

Now in this country also, I have to taken away from the STC and enthe "*Hindustan Times and the Times of India*" Group of Newspapers have developed paper technology. As they own newspaper industry, why should they not be asked to use their own paper technology which is widely developed for manufacturing newsprint itself? In this regard, I would like to request the Minister to prevail upon the *Times of India* Group which has a paper industry in Bihar and is exploitiing the Bihar forests for their own paper mills, to establish a newsprint factory in the District of Palamau in Bihar where bamboo is available in abundance.

Finally, join Mr. Viswanathan in asking the Government to make a request to the Government of USSR to supply newsprint at least to the tune of 50,000 tonnes because, as the Minister has already pointed out, it is the one country which is keeping its commitments and contracts in supplying the newsprint to our country.

Thank you.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as setting up newsprint industries is concerned, I have already indicated....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I should answer him, not you. He has been supporting you.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: You are welcome to answer him, but, naturally like your paper, you will again mislead.

So far as the newsprint industry is concerned, as I said just now, in the pubic sector one factory is being set up. I am given to understand that the proposed Newsprint Corporation may examine the possibility of setting up two additional factories.

So far as the ventures in the private sector are concerned, it is unfortunate that one or two letters of intent which were issued years and years ago—one letter of intent was given 12 years ago for setting up a factory, but, unfortunately, that has not reached the floatation stage even —did not fructify and I think, the private sector if it wants to come into this sector will not only be encouraged but I think they will be welcome, particularly, those who are consuming newsprint because 40 per cent of the newsprint are consumed by four or five top groups. I think they should try to come and make investment in these spheres in their own interest and I hope they will heed the suggestion of the hon. Member.

Regarding taking up the matter with the UNESCO, it is a welcome suggestion and I intend taking it up.

So far as the USSR is concerned, under the current agreement, they are giving us 50,000 tonnes— 28,000 tonnes this year and the balance next year. We will try to persuade them if they can increase the quantity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It seems that every difficulty the country faces is a worldwide phenomenon. The Prime Minister was pleased to say, and she has been repeating it very often, that the price-rise is a world phenomenon; and as a very loyal follower of the Prime Minister not only in the policies but also in terminology the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting, has Characterised it as 'a global phenomenon'. So, it would be perhaps less than democratic if we do not create or at least face that kind of difficulty! That seems to be the approach of the Government. It is quite clear that the present unprecedented situation has been created, in the first instance, by no planning or if there has been any planning at all bad planning, on the part of the Government. I would like to know as to who had been responsible for such a bad planning or no planning at all. Whether the Planning Commission has been responsible for it? And, even if the Planning Commission is responsible, it is the Government which has been responsible ultimately. We would like to know the exact position. In order to meet this particular situation why did we not plan for self reliance, complete self reliance I would say, in the matter of fulfilment of our domestic demands. And then, it has been established that the STC has thrown away of the opportunities for securing newsprint from abroad. If that is so, why was no action taken against the officers or the STC?

The Hon. Member Mr. Viswanathan asked whether the Government proposed to institute an independent corporation because the STC has been found to be lacking in vigilance and alterness in this matter. That question remains unanswered.

There is also a suspicion that some of the newsprint has been cornered for the election campaign in U.P. The Government would probably try to contradict it but the suspicion is bound to persist that some of the newsprint is also being concerned for the election campaign of the ruling party.

There are a few further questions which have got to be answered and not evaded.

What is it that the hon. Minister has done in respect of the urgent demands and what are the prospects for the next year? Let him give us full details about prices and about availability. About the coming few years, I would like to know whether he is planning in advance and whether timely forward contracts are being en-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

tered into for the next year. The hon. Minister has used a peculiar word. He has said that some newspaper missed publication for short durations. The point made is that some newspapers went out of circulation; they had ceased publication. But he has used another term which is euphemism for the same—missed publication for short duration.

Therefore, what I would like to know is this: how many newspapers have reduced size, that is, number of pages; how many have reduced circulation, that is to say, if they had 15,000, now it has been reduced to 10,000 or so? Thirdly, how many newspapers have increased prices?

The House would recall that last time when I raised this question the hon. Minister was pleased to say that newspapers would not be allowed to increase prices. That was the sort of commitment made on the floor of the House. Let the hon. Minister tell us whether some newspapers have already increased prices and if they have done so, whether they have done that, with the approval of the Government.

Will he tell us whether some newspapers have given notices also for closure? Is it a fact whether some important national newspapers particularly have given notices for closure?

I would also like to know how many applications have been made, and how many projects have already been formulated for the manufacture of newsprint either in the private or in the public sector, and how many feasibility reports and so on have already been prepared in this connection.

I would also like to know whether Government are now being forced to increase the controlled prices of newspapers, because of the increase in the price of petrol which would increase the price of circulation or transport newspapers, and also whether Government are under presure for increasing the controlled price of newsprint.

Lastly, I would like to know whether Government are thinking of setting up an independent corporation in place of the paper corporation as they had earlier been thinking of.

There are a few questions which I would like the hon. Minister to answer.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend has asked me some worthwhile queries which I shall try to met in my own way.

So far as the problem being of world-wide dimension is concerned, I think that my hon. friend should have appreciated today's context more than anybody else, because he is one of those few Members in this House who are not only exceedingly well read but also keep themselves informed about the various world-trends, and I am sure he was not telling us out of his knowledge but out of his prejudice when he said that the world-wide phenomenon was not there, because his knowledge is definitely different and I am sure he knows it that the world-wide phenomenon is there. It is none of our creation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He could have contracted earlier; he could have contracted in time.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As I have said already, we did contract, and I am willing to place on the Table of the House copies of the contracts that we had entered into.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is true of food is true of newsprint also. He had never contracted in time for newsprint.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would only suggest to my hon. friend that for everything happening elsewhere and for all the misbehaviours of some of the contracting parties, we should not beat our chest all the time. It is not that we always were at a mistake; if we make an agreement in time but the supplier does not live up to it, how are we to be blamed for it? Even today, in respect of the contracts which are now effective and which have been re-negotiated and in respect of which the price has been increased by the suppliers, there are difficulties being felt. Therefore, I would suggest that my hon. friend should take a non-partisan attitude on this and not any partisan attitude, because it is an issue which concerns all of us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him kindly reply in the Pondicherry spirit. This sort of reply would not do any more.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This is what, I think, my hon. friend must explain to him.

So far as planning for self-reliance is concerned, my hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has himself been a Minister of Planning, and he is one of those who can be blamed or not blamed for whatever may be happening now. For, he is one of those politicians and thinkers who have always said that the plans which are formulated today have a far-reaching effect. If my hon. friend wants us to believe that whatever he did do or did not do does not have any effect on us today, I think he is trying to negate himself.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I left planning twelve years back.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We are paying for it today. Posterity will be happy over what we are doing today, but we are today unhappy over what he did.

13 hrs.

So far as an independent corporation is concerned, as I have already said, a newsprint corporation is being set up. The idea is that it should look after the manufacturing programme and also look after the import, distribution etc.

So far as the prospects for next year are concerned I can only say with a great deal of pain and anguish that they are not bright. The agreements which are being signed today are at higher prices. The prices are very difficult for our medium and small papers. They cannot afford them. Even today the price being demanded is of the order of $300 per tonne. I do not know how much will it be by the time all the agreements are finalised.

Similarly, supplies for next year are not promising. The delegation which went to Canada have been able to sign up to only 53,000 tonnes for next year, whereas normally we have been importing from Canada a quantity of the order of 80,000 tonnes on the average. This gap is still being kept there.

So far as timeliness of the contracts is concerned, timely contracts are being made everywhere, but I do not know what the term 'timely' in this context means because the situation is very difficult.

So far as some papers missing publication is concerned, I would say that it happened only in the case of four papers. This is so far as I know. For instance, the *Madhya Pradesh Chronicle* missed only for one day. The *Navbharat* (Hindi), Bhopal, missed for two days. The *Rajasthan Patrika* missed for 11 days. In some of these cases, it was not as if newsprint was not available. They had their own internal management problems also. I would not like to dis-

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

cuss them here because they are individual cases which it may not be fair on my part to discuss on the floor of the House.

As for the point raised by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra regarding increase in price by some papers, there is a Bill passed by this House regarding the prices of newspapers. The IENS had approached me last month with the suggestion that a price increase should be made. I made in clear to them that it would not be possible for me to agree to an increase straightway, to say how much price should be increased. A study was called for. A group of experts representing the IENS and Government was constituted. A detailed study was made. I would mention two or three salient features of the study. One is that the mere fact that newsprint is reduced by 30 per cent does not by itself contribute to a rise in the cost, because if you use less newsprint, naturally the cost of production also goes down. But so far as the increase in the price of newsprint is concerned, if you spread it over other cost factors also, then it contributes to about 9 per cent increase in the cost of production—I am talking in terms of averages. Therefore, we suggested to them: if you are keen to increase it by 9 per cent plus some other factors counted, it comes to approximately 13 per cent net, which in gross would mean approximately a 20 per cent increase in cost of production. That is the sale price could go up by about 20 per cent.

Then two or three days ago—I think it was last week—the IENS met me again because they had approached the Ministry for an increase in the price as well as an increase in the rates of advertisement. Advertisements rates are a matter for mutual negotiation with individual papers and no general principles can be laid down. But so far as the prices are concerned, our conclusion was that in no way should it be more than 20 per cent. But in the meantime, we also appreciated that other factors were coming in which were contributing to an increase in price. For instance, the factor of increase in the petrol price or, for nstance, the future situation as it looks. They said that it would be impossible for them to lay down a slab rate for every body because—there I agree with them— the cost factor varies from region to region paper. Then there is, of course, the paper. Then there is, of course, the consumer resistance factor also.

Some papers have gone ahead with an increase in price. I have not taken any attitude on this for a different reason, because I do feel there are some newspapers which have problems, there are some problems which newspapers are facing.

It is not a question of big paper or small paper. I think every paper in the country is facing the difficulty and I hope my friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra will agree with me that if the Government is sympathetic towards their problem, he also joins me in this.

So far as any notice of closure is concerned, we have not received any notice of closure, so far as I am aware, unless there is something in transit. But up till today, I have not received any notice of closure from any paper (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Circulation?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is their internal situation. Generally speaking, they have generally reduced the size but not the circulation. I say broadly, but it is difficult for me to make a categorical statement because there is such a vast number of papers published in this country.

So far as the projects are concerned, as I said just now, the NEPA is being stepped up towards doubling its production by next year. The Kerala project is already being built; two private sector projects have promised to move; I hope they will. To the public sector projects, two more are likely to be added.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you propose to attain self-reliance in the fifth five year Plan?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: No, because today our total need is of the order of approximately 2,30,000 tonnes. It is likely that it will go up to 3½ lakh tonnes by the end of the fifth five year Plan. If all the projects go through, the production will go up from about 40,000 tonnes today to about 150,000 tonnes.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gadhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has been so sympathetic with all of us who run newspapers that I feel that I must reciprocate that sympathy by disagreeing with what my friend Shri Viswanathan said when he asked the Minister to quit or to resign. I think the Minister should be promoted to Cabinet rank and therefore greater responsibility for the present mess should be cast on his shoulders.

When I listened to the Minister's reply and particularly when I found that couple of Members from his own side talking on this subject, I felt it was not serious. It was not serious because they were trying to apologise on behalf of the Minister, which is not the purpose of the Calling Attention Notice. Therefore, I would appeal to you; in future you restrict these Calling Attention Notices only to the Opposition and not allow this sort of pollution of ideas to take place in this House where you do not know what the Minister is talking when somebody is asking questions and when somebody is replying to them.

The Minister has said—and this is something that I have now become tired of hearing about—that there is a world shortage. In everything there is a world shortage. The population of the world is going up, and the commodities are not catching up as fast. So, let us say that all shortages are a world phenomenon and this world phenomenon has been going on since the beginning of time and there is nothing that has happened which is very spectacular. Sometimes, a particular shortage is a little enhanced than others. But the dimension of the problem has to be understood before the cock-and-bull excuses like world shortage could be accepted and digested by us.

What are the dimensions of the problem? India uses, in its sum total, 0.6 per cent of the world's production of paper, of which newsprint is about a third. That means India uses 0.2 per cent of the world's production of paper in newsprint. From this 0.2 per cent, we find that now comes a cut of 30 per cent, so that we have to reduce that 0.2 per cent by another 0.18 per cent, which means that the cut is of the extent of 0.06 per cent. This is the dimension of the problem about which the Lok Sabha in the Parliament of India is very agitated, and as a result of which we find that all the newspapers in this country including the article of the Constitution dealing with freedom of speech and expression, have been threatened by a shortfall of 0.06 per cent of world's production. The minister has expressed his inability to procure this .06 per cent of world production. Therefore we find this admission of incompetence not on his part, he does not know how to buy and sell and that is why he is being put in I. & B. but on the part of the man who is in a position to buy and sell and he is new to the job. The man who was in a position to buy and sell in the past knew the job too well. It is that man's fault. If

[Shri Piloo Mody]

is because of the various agencies that he controls that we have not been abid to procure this .06 per cent. If the minister thinks we should all sympathise with him, we are prepared to do so. I know it is not his fault. But where his fault begins is where the other man's fault ends. His fault begins in how he can exploit to the best advantage this .06 per cent of the shortfall. In that we know from past experience that he is a past master. He has been exploiting situations like this for at least the last three years, sometimes to his own detriment. He has given us this long list of ideas that 37 tonnes are on the south seas, 22 tonnes on the north seas, 11 tonnes on the Indian Ocean with a Russian convoy, another 22 on the Indian Ocean with an American convoy, another 55 tonnes coming tomorrow, another 72 in the pipeline—a whole page full of it, nothing but padding the reply. He should have given a simple reply saying, "I am sorry there is shortage. I do not import it. Why don't you accuse the man who is responsible for importing it?" Then perhaps we might with greater wisdom change the line of attack from the Minister of Information & Broadcasting to those responsible for procurement abroad. But since we have him in hand now, we should accuse him on how he has utilised this shortage for his benefit. Certain accusations have been made here and there are others I can add. There are then some allegations that can be made. But the simple fact of the matter is that in spite of the great tycoonery which we display—we had a man who talked only about tycoons as if tycoons were responsible for this shortage—big newspapers get their quota of newsprint at the official price and small papers have to fend for themselves in the open market. This is in fact what is happening, irrespective of what the minister say, the assurances he may give and the laws he may quote. He himself was very audacious enough to say that 4 or 5 big houses consuming 50 to 60 per cent of the newsprint get their supply at the official price while the small papers have to fend for themselves. When the small papers make please to the minister, the minister quotes a whole lot of books saying how far he has been kind to them. But the fact of the matter is, still they have to purchase their paper in the open market.

When such a shortfall does come about in a country, how is it dealt with? How do people in America deal with the world phenomenon of shortage? Do they deal with it in the same fashion as this Government? Because they do not deal with in this fashion, the stresses and strains of the shortage do not fall so inquitably on the people of the country there. There is shortage in Canada, United States and all over the world, but the inequality of such shortage is not exaggerated as it is in India, because those Governments have the sense not to go on interfering with everything.

The Minister is just now talking at great length, discussing whether a price increase should be allowed or not. I ask him: who the hell is he to decide whether a price increase should be allowed or not? What does he understand of the laws of economics? This is the precise reason why these stresses and strains occur in the economy because somebody is fixing the price while another person is producing. And when the two are combined in the public sector there are no results. How can you fix the price of something if you do not understand what goes into its product?

Therefore, the most sensible thing which this Government should have done because of the shortage was to flood the stock on the market. That would mean that everybody would

get newsprint at the same time. Of course, I know the socialist argument too well "Oh! this would be cornered and while the big papers can afford it, the smaller papers cannot afford it". But the position is that even now the small papers are buying it at a higher price and the big-papers at a smaller price. So, even now it is not too late. Flood your stock on the market. Let the market find out the price. You will have the automatic mechanism of adjustment of price and supply. Do not interfere with the supply. With every interference there is greater hardship, particularly for the smaller papers, in whose name you swear.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody has many quotes. One of his quotes is, he is also a journalist.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I did not say that.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am saying it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not claim it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: You may not, but I am assigning it to you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even the "Who's Who" does not say it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as his own paper is concerned, he does not know how to fill the form to get allocation of newsprint.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You know, I am against all forms.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I had to go out of my way, while helping smaller papers, to fill up his forms also to get newsprint and he got it. Therefore, for him to say that the smaller papers are not getting their dues is very unfair.

So far as his preposterous, if I may use that word, suggestion that the stock should be flooded is concerned, I am sure even Shri Vajpayee would not agree to that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They are all socialists!

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Therefore, I will not even deal with this suggestion, because the people who are going to suffer are going to be the people who cannot really afford to purchase at the high market price. Even now the prices have gone up and they are finding it difficult.

So far as his general enunciation of making an arithemetical calculation of the world consumption etc. is concerned, I would only say that mathematics has never been his forte and he should not indulge in it.

13.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELIMITATION COMMISSION'S ORDERS RE. ORISSA STATE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 553(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1973 containing Order No. 6 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the State of Orissa, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5738/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS RE. FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES OF KEROSENE AND DIESEL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions)

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 472(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1973.

(ii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 485(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1973.

(iii) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 486(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1973.

(iv) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Fourth Amendment Order, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 493(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5739/73].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I want to know what would be the additional revenue that they will collect as a result of these additional levies.

MR. SPEAKER: This notice was received much late, just as I was entering the chamber.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has to be given before 10 O'Clock. It was done before 10 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know; I will enquire into it. I am told just now that it was received at 10.50 A.M So, it could not be helped.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry.

NORTH EASTERN AREAS (REORGANISATION) REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTIES ORDER AND NOTIFICATIONS MAKING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS IN COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the North Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Removal of Difficulties Order No. II (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3085 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 87 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5740/73].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 494(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1973, making certain alterations in Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the said Act [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5741/73].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1185 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 443(E) dated the 18th October, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5742/73].

—

13.20 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following two telegrams, dated the 19th November, 1973, from the Commissioner of Police, Madras:—

(1) "I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in exercise of my powers under Section 41, Madras City Police Act, to direct that Thiru S. Radhakrishnan, Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested for violating the prohibitory order in force in and around Fort St. George, Madras. Thiru S. Radhakrishnan, Member, Lok Sabha, was accordingly arrested at 11.10 hours on the 19th November, 1973."

(2) "Thiru S. Radhakrishnan, Member, Lok Sabha, who was arrested at 11.10 hours for violating the prohibitory order in force in and around Fort St. George, Madras, was released at 12.30 hours on the 19th November, 1973."

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने श्री शिव शंकर यादव के बारे में प्रश्न उठाया था उसके बारे में क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या हुआ था ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वे गिरफ्तार हो गये थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसकी इन्फार्मेशन मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इतना समय लगता है इस पर ?

MR. SPEAKER: About Shri Shiv Shanker Yadav's case, I have asked for information from the Ministry of Home Affairs. I have not received the information so far.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, I wish to raise the following matter under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure in Lok Sabha, and request you to allow me for the same....

MR. SPEAKER: In this case, the Member was addressing a meeting and, he says, he was arrested and no information has come to me. So, I will get the information. When I get it, I will put it before the House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Please allow me two minutes to state the facts before the House.

On November 14, 1973, I participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement at Burdwan in pursuance of the call given by the nine Leftist parties. While participating in a demonstration inside the Court Compound, I was arrested by the police at about 12 noon and was taken inside a police prison van along with a number of volunteers who were also arrested. Subsequently, along with the arrested volunteers, I was taken in the van to Galsi, about 15 miles away from the town of Burdwan and after reaching beyond Galsi, I was asked to get down from the van, as also the other arrested persons. No arrangement was made by the police to take us back to Burdwan and I had to return to Burdwan with considerable difficulty. I understand no intimation has been given to you by the police or the District Administration about my arrest which, I submit, amounts to a gross breach of privilege.

I participated in the movement in the discharge of my function as a Member of this august House....

MR. SPEAKER: I do not accept that; I gave my ruling yesterday.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: ....as it is my duty, as the elected representative of the people, to bring to the notice of the authorities the great problems and acute distress experienced by the people in the present critical economic situation in the country. I say that in any event, I was unlawfully detained by the police against my wishes and as I was discharging my duties and functions as a Member of Parliament, it also amounts to breach of privilege.

In the circumstances, I request you to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges so that adequate steps against the deliberate and gross breach of privilege of this hon. House on the part of the authorities concerned may be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the case of his arrest is concerned, I will get full information.

As for the later part. You are discharging the duties of the House when the House is sitting in Delhi. He says, he was discharging his duties in West Bengal!

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): That apart, the main thing which emerges is that the hon. Member had been arrested....

MR. SPEAKER: I have agreed to get the information.

SHRI H. N MUKERJEE: In view of his statement which you have permitted to be made on the floor of the House, now you can get something from the Government, but the matter should not be left at that; it has to be gone into by somebody or the other. Therefore, to save time, you may prefer to send it straightway to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go into it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

13.26 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
Public Accounts Committee

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar died."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the member of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar died."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे सिर्फ एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं । मंत्री लोग नीति संबंधी वक्तव्य, जब संसद का सत्र चल रहा हो, अगर बाहर देते हैं तो आप एतराज करते हैं और हमको मौका देते हैं । अब प्रधान मंत्री ने पांचवीं योजना में राज्यों के एलोकेशन को घटाया गया है, इसका एलान उत्तर प्रदेश में किया तो आप मेहरबानी करके इस सवाल को मुझे कर उठाने दीजिये । प्रधान मंत्री के लिये एक कानून और दूसरे मंत्रियों के लिये दूसरा कानून नहीं होना चाहिये । इस सदन में सभी लोगों के समान अधिकार हैं । प्रधान मंत्री को संसद का अपमान करने का मौलिक अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है । फाइनेन्स कमिशन पर भी बहस करने का मौका हमें अब तक नहीं मिला है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has got the right to inform the people and know their reaction.

13.29 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED DEATH OF A HARIJAN SATYAGRAHI IN ALIGARH JAIL

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : नियम 377 के अधीन मैं सार्वजनिक महत्व का एक विषय यहां उठाना चाहता हूं।

सदन को ज्ञात है की हरियाणा के हरिजन दिल्ली में पिछले महीने से राज्य सरकार की हरिजन विरोधी नीति के विरुद्ध सत्याग्रह कर रहे हैं। उनका आरोप है कि जो जमीन 19 साल पहले उन्हें दी गई थी उस जमीन से वे बेदखल कर दिये गये हैं, उनकी खड़ी हुई फसल काट दी गई है और 25 हजार हरिजनों के परिवार हरियाणा में बेघर-बार हो गए हैं। यह आन्दोलन दिल्ली में हो रहा है। अभी तक 14 हजार हरिजन अपने को गिरफ्तारी के लिये पेश कर चुके हैं, 4 हजार हरिजन बंधु अभी तक जेलों में हैं जिन में औरतें भी हैं और बच्चे भी हैं। 12 नवम्बर को उनके ऊपर यहां लाठीचार्ज भी किया गया था।

इसी आन्दोलन में एक दुखदायी घटना गई है। जो हरिजन बंधु दिल्ली में पकड़े जाते हैं, उन्हें दिल्ली जेल में जगह न होने के कारण आस पासके प्रदेशों की जेलों में भेज जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह के एक सत्याग्रही, श्री जीग्रो राम अलीगढ़ की जेल में भेजे गये थे और 10 तारीख को जेल में ही उनका देहावसान हो गया।

अलीगढ़ के जेल अधिकारियों ने सत्याग्रही के परिवार वालों को बीमारी की कोई खबर नहीं दी। यहां तक कि मरने के बाद सत्याग्रही की लाश भी घर वालों को नहीं दी गई। सत्याग्रही को जेल में अग्नि के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया और परिवार वालों को उस सत्याग्रही की राख जेल के अधिकारियों से लेकर अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री समझ ली।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सत्याग्रही हरियाणा के है, गिरफ्तार दिल्ली में हो रहे हैं, उनकी मृत्यु अलीगढ़ की जेल में हो रही है। मैं आपका मार्ग दर्शन चाहता हूं कि यह मामला कहां उठाया जाय? उत्तर प्रदेश में अगर यह मामला उठाया जाय तो कहा जायगा कि वह हरियाणा के सत्याग्रही थे। हरियाणा में उठाया जाय तो कहा जायेगा कि उसकी मृत्यु अलीगढ़ जेल में हुई इसलिये हरियाणा सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती। आखिर 14,000 हरिजन जेल में गये हैं, वह जमीन से बेदखल किये गये हैं, यह संसद अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकती। हम सारी घटना पर मूक दर्शक नहीं रह सकते।

जब कभी इस सदन में चर्चा होती है डायेरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स की तो मंत्री महोदय दावा करते हैं कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स फंडामेंटल राइटस से भी ऊपर हैं। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि 46वें डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स के अन्तर्गत यह कहा गया है कि शेड्यूल्स कास्टस और शेड्यूल्स ट्राइब्स के एजूकेशन और इकोनोमिक इंटरेस्ट को यह सरकार देखेगी। आप गृह मंत्री को कहें कि हरियाणा के हरिजन जो आन्दोलन कर रहें हैं, और जिन परिस्थितियों में अलीगढ़ में एक सत्याग्रही की मृत्यु हुई है उसके बारे में सदन में वक्तव्य दें। हरिजन नेता मांग कर रहें हैं कि मृत्यु के कारणों की अदालतीजांच होनी चाहिये, और मैं चाहूंगा केन्द्र सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश को कहे कि इस मामले की अदालती जांच करे, और केन्द्र सरकार हरियाणा की सरकार को भी कहे कि सारे मामले को शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से निपटाये, और जिन हरिजनों को उनकी जमीन से बेदखल किया गया है उन्हें उनकी जमीन पर फिर से बसाया जाय।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): He had given an adjournment motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि मैं ने एडर्जनमेंन्ट मोशन दिया था।

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

—

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1970-71 AND 1971-72—*contd.*

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I referred to various procedures which ultimately resulted in the low priorities given to U.G.C. and the higher education .

How anxious the Government is towards the welfare of teachers. I framed questions and in reply to one of them the hon. Minister for Education answered on the 23rd July, 1973 in this House that the recommendations of the U.G.C. in their report on the Sen Committee in regard to the scales of pay of teachers in the universities and colleges are being examined by Government. Almost a similar question was answered by him on the 19th November, 1973 which contained 34 words. The earlier answer contained 36 words. So, the only progress made by them for the welfare of teachers is reduction in the number of words in the answer given by two words in these four months. So, this shows how anxious our Government is to ameliorate the conditions of the teachers as a whole. The Central Government employees are reacting to the proposals of the Pay Commission, the recommendations and all that and the decision of the Government thereon. The teachers are still unaware of what the proposals are and what the Government wants to do about it. I would only request the hon. Minister for Education, he being a teacher himself, to implement and expedite the sanction of the new scales—implementation of the new scales—for which the university and college teachers all over the country are looking forward because the same would be followed by the State Governments and the State Universities. But, here if nothing is done in the Centre, nothing will happen in the States.

Secondly I want to refer to the competition that goes on developing between two sets of Universities—the State Universities and the Central Unievrsities. At the moment, there are five Central Universities and one more is coming up in the North—Eastern Hill region giving a total of 6. According to an answer given to a question, recently, two more universities are going to come up. So, eight Central Universities and a large number of universities will, of course, continue to be in the State List or, what you may call, on the States side. These universities have been set up as a result of enactments in the State Legislatures.

It would be worthwhile to examine one thing. I suggest to the hon. Minister for Education to set up a Committee in the U.G.C. to find out the expenditure per head in the case of a student in the State University and in the Central University. It should not be confined only to the city but also to the backward and hill areas as well when they are getting more grants from Government and that is not spent on them. Rather I think that if there is any justification for establishing Central Universities, they should be located only in backward areas or in hill areas where the States cannot set up their universities.

With the rise in prices, it has become increasingly difficult for the construction of buildings in places where the communications are very

bad. In a university like the one in Himachal Pradesh, the necessity for a hostel is very much important and urgent and unless special funds or allocations are made by the Central Government to the State Universities to meet this requirement, the students will not be benefited to the extent to which they are able to get benefits in Delhi.

As a result what happens is this that all those students who can afford—I mean the sons of richer classes—are able to go to the Central Universities located in the metropolitan cities while the students belonging to the poorer sections of the society have to go to the backward areas. In the State Universities there is not enough accommodation for the hostels and as a result, some-times, the students have to be deprived of their education. I would, therefore, suggest that the Minister sees to it that there is a parity between the universities run by the States and the universities run by the Centre. Otherwise, unhealthy competition may take place and the students may not like that. There are various deficiencies from which the State Universities are suffering. The State Universities want more colleges to come up in the hill areas. But, I am not sure whether the U.G.C. is doing its best to coordinate all this. At one of the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education, the Chairman of the U.G.C. was authorised to set up a Committee of experts to find out what should be the contribution of the Central Government towards higher education. After a long delay, in the month of May this year, this Committee has been set up. I congratulate the hon. Minister for Education as also the Chairman, U.G.C. for setting up this Committee. I also congratulate him for bringing out the report of that Committee and putting it into effect. Setting up a Committee is one thing and getting its report expeditiously and putting the report into effect is another thing. What is precisely the share of responsibility of the Central Government towards the University and College education?

Then, there is another problem which is coming up in the matter of higher education in the colleges, espcially in the backward and rural areas. I find that there are some committees set up by the Government. In the report of 1970-71 I find at page 30 that there are some Committees' which have been mentioned, and one of these committees is the advisory committee of Vice-Chancellors for colleges etc. One of the recommendations is:

> "If a college on temporary affiliation has functioned well for a period of five years and has fulfilled the basic requirements, it should normally be given permanent affiliation."

I submit that this is only just tinkering with the problem. The major problem is that conditions should be so created and terms and conditions should be so liberalised that more and more institutions will come up in the backward and hilly areas of the country. Otherwise, what would happen is this. If you put all the universities in the hilly and backward areas at par with those in the plains and apply the same conditions to them, no institutions can come up, and in a ctiy more colleges would grow and come up and there would be a mushroom growth of colleges, but nobody would go to the backward areas, and no institution would come up in the areas where people are really in need of education. The lamp of education must be lit in the areas where there is darkness. It is no use lighting it in places where there are already neon lights and universities coming up and where there are already Central as well as State universities.

Therefore, I would request that the UGC should set up certain norms for the affiliation of colleges and for opening of new colleges on a liberal scale in all the hilly and backward

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

areas and rural areas. The UGC should also come forward to help all the universities in the States in case this is not being done at present.

What is required of the UGC is not that it should give its advice or it should give its grants. We look forward to the UGC to help in the development of education, and in availability of higher education in the areas which so far have not been benefited from this scattering of colleges by the universities. May I be allowed to say this also that on no condition should the universities in the hilly and backward areas be allowed to fix endowment funds to such an extent that itw ould become virtually impossible for anybody to start a college If Government were to start a college, there will be no condition, but if private parties were to set up institutions, it would become very difficult and they would not be able to take the initiative in this regard and ultimately it would mean killing of the institution.

The UGC is in an august body, I would like to refer to the Twenty-seventh Report (Action taken Report) of the PAC on the UGC in 1971-72. The observation made by the PAC are very important, because to my mind, public funds are public funds and it matters little whether they are spent under the orders of the Vice-Chancellor or those of the chairman of the UGC or by an ordinary worker. So, I would like that there should be some review of the position....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member does not have much time to give the quotation.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It is a short quotation and I would not take very long.

At page 6 of their report, the PAC have stated:

"The UGC was set up in 1956. A time has now come to take stock of the work done by the commission so far and to chart out a course of action for the future on lines which would help the commission to cope with its responsibilities better. The committee note that since they raised the question of evaluating the working of the commission during oral evidence, Government are now examining the question of bringing out a comprehensive report on the working of the commission and the manner in which this task should be undertaken. In the opinion of the committee, this does not adequately meet the requirements.".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is too long a quotation. What does the hon. Member want to make out from that?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: This sentence is very important; the PAC have further said:

> "What is called for is an objective and comprehensive appraisal of the work of the Commission by qualified exports, not connected with the Commission."

I emphasise the words 'by qualified experts not connected with the Commission'.

After receiving the reply from the Government, the PAC have said:

> "In the opinion of the Committee it would be more appropriate if an evaluation of the work done by the University Grants Commission is entrusted to an expert body consisting of eminent educationist and reputed retired Vice-Chancellors appointed by Government instead of the University Grants Commission."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should the hon. Member not refer to the matter and then leave it at that?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: What I am trying to emphasise is this Government themselves had come forward to set up a committee of Vice-Chancellors to review the work done by the UGC so, it is funny to find that a committee of the UGC should be set up to review the work done by the UGC. A committee of experts who are not connected with the UGC is the need of the hour so that the country may know what the UGC is expected to do and what the country can expect of it.

With these words, I thank the Minister of Education and am hopeful that with his initiative and drive, he will be able to give a new zest to the Government's policies and programmes in the educational sphere and a new direction to the UGC.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when the debate on this subject started yesterday, the quorum bell had to be rung and the requisite minimum number present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sure it will not be rung now, as long as you are on your legs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am grateful to you for the observation. I do not take it as a compliment to me. May be a whip had gone out that there should not be a repetition of yesterday's incident. What I have noticed is that even the fourth state, the press, today has almost blacked out all references to what happened in the debate yesterday. I say this because education still appears to be the Cinderella in our public life, in government as well as parliament and other public circles. This is extremely undesirable. I say it because there is an organic relationship between educational expansion and economic growth. This is the point which actually had been emphasised by Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, President of the Royal Society, when he was giving the first Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture when he quoted from the Report of our own Education Commission presided over by Dr. Kothari which had recommended many important changes in our system. I am quoting from Prof. Blackett's lecture:

> "Explicit throughout the Report is the theme that economic growth and educational advance are, in fact, symbolically dependent on each other. This theme was always very near Nehru's heart".

We are in a sorry pass with economic growth reaching a new low and educational advance also not being something to report home about.

But in any case I am happy that yesterday the Minister referred to Dr. Kothari and the work which he has done so long as Chairman of the University Grants Commission and also as Chairman of the Education Commission. But I feel I must add also at the same time that it would be a very dismal thing if in the evening of his life Dr. Kothari has to look back upon the Education Commission Report as something of a historical document which seems to be rotting in the archives of the Education Ministry and all the different recommendations so basic to a reorientation of our educational system appear to be in cold storage. So I hope my friend, the Minister, would come forward with the dynamism which he can easily mobilise in himself and in his colleagues in the administration to do something about it.

I have a weakness for the University Grants Commission, particularly because I was a member of this House and a member the Joint Committee which had reported on the original Bill. I remember also how the Joint Committee was a glittering body, if I may be permitted to use that word without any reference to myself, which included at least two Bharat Ratnas, the late Dr. Zakir Hussain and

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the late Dr. P. V. Kano and so many others. Very high expectations had been raised by the passing of this Act, the University Grants Commission Act. We had expectations that when a high power commission of this sort is there, something would happen at least to the maintenance of standards and the improvement of our educational standards in the higher echolons of our educational system.

But actually what do we see? Even though in the Reports before the House, the University Grants Commission has claimed that there has been definite advance, there has been a sort of tangible improvement in higher educational standards in this country, a considerable improvement in the level of academic achievement in different sectors that is how they put it. But I feel that this is something of an exaggeration. While there might be certain peaks that we have been able to touch from time to time, in so far as the total picture of higher education in India at this present point of time is concerned, it is very dark; it is very dismal; it is very melancholic from the point of view of everybody teachers, students, administration and the generality of our people.

I have noticed also something of a fading away of a certain spirit in regard to education which we could notice in the days before Independence, a kind of emotional attachment to the idea of advancement of learning, because in the days before Independence, we used to attend to some of our stalwarts in the field of creative work in different sciences and in the arts and they gave us some compensation for the psychological suffering we had to endure on account of the political subjection. Therefore, the idea of the pursuit of learning, the idea of contributing to the toal treasure of the world's knowledge, the idea of the advancement of learning, as something to which one could be emotionally attached appeared to be there in the horizon, in the atmosphere of our lives; but nowadays it seems to have gone.

In a free country, a country which has to go ahead and develop properly, knowledge is power, and knowledge of the forces operating in society alone can give us power to change society nearer to the heart's desires of everybody. That being so, since knowledge is power, I should expect that in a free country with a proper emotional atmosphere, there should be an emotional attachment to the whole idea of achievement of learning. But, on the contrary, we find the universities have become educational shops, trying to pervade some kind of learning by rote and the examination system has degenerated into something which hardly bears talking about. The general picture, quite apart from whatever little peaks of achievement which some of our top people might have reached in the creative sphere of learning, is so dismal that something has got to be done about it.

This is a multiple responsibility. I cannot only blame the State for it. It is a responsibility not only of the State which has, of course, the primary chargs of looking after this business, but the teachers, the students and the general public, different political parties and everybody concerned, have got to be mobilised for this purpose, and that is why I rather like the idea suggested by my friend, Prof. Parashar, that if there is to be an evaluation of the work of the University Grants Commission, it has to be done in a manner so that the national temper could be touched so that the people's minds could be moved and not by a sort of bureaucratic examination of certain facts and figures and the production of a report which would mean hardly anything at all in so far as the lives of the people are concerned.

We have heard that some more Central Universities are coming up, but I

am a little doubtful as to how these universities are going to operate from the experience of the Central universities which we have got already. There is hardly any time to refer to then in detail, and I am not going into it the condition which is prevailing in all our Central universities—Banaras or Aligarh or Delhi or Shantiniketan. Wherever you lock, the picture is by no means bright and the new fangled university,—Jawaharlal Nehru University--has somehow managed, rightly or, wrong—I am not very sure—to acquire the reputation of being a white elephant among the universities of India, claiming a sort of vanguard role, creating in the mind of other people connected with other universities a scrt of jealousy which ought to be avoidable and in that process, not appearing to produce work which the people should know to be something really in conformity with the ideals for which the university has been founded. I wish all strength to the elbow of my friend the Minister in so far as the conduct of the Central universities, existing as well as potential, is concerned. But he has to be very careful and he has to adopt policies in a manner which would really and surely bring about a possibility of genuine advancement of learning. The state of the universities in the different States and other areas of our country is again a very sad story. I have got some document in regard to the Punjab University. For example, I find some people were being kept there even though they were superannuated and advanced studies in the department of botany or some subject like that were not being looked after. I cannot pronounce on the rights and wrongs of this kind of allegations. But allegations are there in plenty from all over the place and something has got to be done about it.

The problem of the affiliated colleges again is terribly important, because the student enrolment seems to be nearly over 90 per cent of the total enrolment in higher education. Out of 30 lakhs and odd, I think nearly 23 lakhs of students are in the affiliated colleges. Government does try to give some assistance to them through the UGC, but that does not seem to be at all enough.

Then the problem comes in regard to the students. The students have a multiplicity of grievances. Not that they are always right, but as in the case of what was happening in Pilani recently appeared to show—I am not sure about the facts, but what is given to me seems to indicate that there was a communication gap somewhere, so that the trouble between the teachers and students in that kind of institution has not been communicated properly and intervention from the Centre or from the State, whichever was advisable, could not also come in time. There is perhaps the propensity on the part of some people in authority in our educational institutions to ride the high horse, forgetting that we live in a period of time when the revolt of the student community is something of a fact which we have to take note of that we cannot wish it away and that we have to meet our young follow citizens on a level of equality which those with old high faultin' ideas will not be able to reconcile themselves to. This is a new world we are living in and that is why we have to listen to them.

Sometime ago in the last Parliament, Shri Madhu Limaye brought a resolution for the participation of students even in policy-making matters in the university and the minister at that time, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao had accepted that. But participation of the students to the extent that can be justified in the conduct of the university, their having a sense of sharing even in policy matters even though they might not be experienced in academic affairs, but at least to give them an idea of participation in the life of the educational community as a whole, is something which is a very serious proposition and has got to be taken into account. Government has got to come forward with some very clear-cut ideas on this subject.

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

I am glad in regard to examination reform, Government has taken some steps. A long time was start on the examination of this problem and the reports are there. I do hope that something is done. Even though the examination reform scheme which has been put up most recently might have a few loopholes, you will have to give that a trial. I feel now after having done our work and produced some sort of an examination reform scheme where the students would not be left merely to the mercy of an examination where the public examination alone is the criterion but some sort of internal assessment of the quality of the student by the teachers concerned would be made and the idea of a Questions Bank and that sort of thing—these have been propounded. I cannot go into details. This has got to be put into practice and if it is tested and found to be something really good and correct for our country, we should continue with it. This examination reform proposal was in response to the students' demand for a change in the system. To the extent it has been made, I welcome it and I wish something is done to introduce it straightway without bothering about whatever criticisms might be made about it. These criticism might be answered.

15 hrs.

I feel also that the quality of higher education is dependent upon the quality of education of what might be called, the other branches of our system. If our primary education, on which the Minister and the Government have decided that primary emphasis shall be put in the Fifth Five Year Plan, if primary education is rotten in the way it is, and the secondary education also goes down the hill all the time, then our higher education can never be developed. Something has to be done, some rethinking on the whole matter. Whether it is 10 plus 2 plus 2 or 10 plus 2 plus 1 plus 1, or whatever it is, you have to make up your mind; unless you do that, nothing very good can happen.

It is very important that the bases of our educational system are expanded and, at the same time, improved to the maximum extent of our resources. It is only expansion in the quantity of our education which can bring about an improvement in the quality of education. We cannot hope merely to have a few geniuses somehow flowering from the top and keeping the entire lower orders contented with third class education. That cannot happen. We have to give the highest priority to education. We have to put an end to the state of affairs we witness in West Bengal, where primary education has fallen in the list of priorities, and Calcutta city is a desert, so far as primary education is concerned. The basis of education has to be looked after properly, and that is most important.

I should refer to one other matter, and that is in regard to what I find in the Report about book production through the Universities by the University Grants Commission. Now the reprints of foreign language books are there. They may be very useful. But what I think is very much more important is Indian language books published, and what I have been crying about so long almost in the wilderness is that Government must implement the idea of the Education Commission that English can only remain a library language, as far as higher education is concerned, and our learning has to be imbibed through our own language. Like we imbibe our mother's milk, we should imbine our learning through the medium of our own languages. We should learn it at the mother's knee, and that is why books for all levels of education, lower to the higher, must be available in our own languages.

I knew a certain amount of money, a fairly substantial amount of money, was placed at the disposal of the uni-

versities, but the *Angreziwalas* are well in power, and most of these people do not care for the production on an adequate scale of books in our own languages Unless we have them, there is no possibility of having on our part genuine educational efflorescence, without which we cannot have economic growth, and we shall have complete darkness in our country as long as we can look forward.

I can only look at the telegrams that fuel shortage is going to take place upto 1990. We would hardly have any petrol, any electricity, any kerosene or anything. So, if we are also going to have an educational black-out of that sort, well and good. We shall not probably be there to enjoy that spectacle, but at least we should be in a position to look forward to something of a good life for our people. The Education Minister should do his duty and the University Grants Commission, if its worth is to be assessed properly and correctly, we should have the kind of committee which the Public Accounts Committee wanted and which Shri Parashar has pleaded for.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय विद्वान ही नहीं सफल शिक्षक भी हैं। वे शिक्षा की बारीकियां और पेचीदगियों को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। इस सदन में उनके समक्ष जो यू० जी० सी० रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है वह अच्छी बात है। मुझे भी इसमें भाग लेने का अवसर मिला, उसके लिये आपके प्रति मैं आभार प्रकट करता हूं। यू० जी० सी० के विषय में मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि लोगों को भ्रम है। रिपोर्ट के अवलोकन से मुझे यह भी पता चला कि स्वंय यू० जी० सी० को अपने बारे में भ्रम है। यू०जी०सी० ने सरकारी अनुदान को यूनीवर्सिटीज के बीच बांटने का क़ेबल लिंक का काम किया है और उससे आगे उसने न कुछ किया है और न उसने सोचने की तकलीफ ही की है। यह दुखद है। यू०जी०सी० सिर्फ रुपया बांटने की ही एक संस्था अपने को नहीं माने, यू०जी० सी० आत्मचिंतन करे, यू०जी०सी० को चलाने वाले कितने सिद्धस्त और विद्वान है उन्हें इसकी भी खबर होनी चाहिये। इसलिये देश उनसे और भी अच्छी और बड़ी बड़ी सेवाओ की उम्मीद करता है। मेरे जानते उन्हें अनुदान वितरण के अलावा शिक्षा जगत में आमूल परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयास करना चाहिये, उसे रोचक बनाना चाहिये और चाहिए कि अभी उनमें जो बुराइयां हैं उनको दूर करने में समर्थ हो सकें। इस प्रकार उन्हें चिन्तन करना है, उन्हें अपनी योजनायें बनानी हैं और यूनीवर्सिटीज के बीच देनी है जो अभी नहीं हो पाया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मुझे वितरण में भी कुछ गड़बड़ी का आभास होता है। रुपया यूनीवर्सिटियों के बीच बांट दिया जाता है लेकिन उसमें विवेक से शायद काम नहीं लिया जाता है। अपने देश में विभिन्न प्रान्त हैं और प्रान्तों की स्थिति भी अलग अलग है। कुछ ऐसे प्रान्त हैं जो सम्पन्न हैं, कुछ ऐसे हैं जो अभाव में हैं। इसलिये उन प्रान्तों को जो अभावग्रस्त हैं, जो आर्थिक बैकवर्डनेस से ग्रसित हैं, उन पर यू०जी० सी० का ध्यान अवश्य जाना चाहिए, जाना ही नहीं चाहिये बल्कि विशेष मात्रा में जाना चाहिए। इस प्रसंग में मैं आप का ध्यान बिहार के दरभंगा जिला, जो आज कमिश्नरी भी है, की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा जहां मिथिला यूनिवर्सिटी है। कहना न होगा कि वह क्षेत्र कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है, कितना बैकवर्ड है और वहां के लोगों के भगीरथ प्रयत्न के बाद, मैं आपको स्मरण दिलाऊं कि 1947 में यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापना की चर्चा चली लेकिन वह संभव नहीं हुआ, वह प्रयास चलता रहा, केवल गत वर्ष ही यूनिवर्सिटी वहां स्थापित हुई है परन्तु यू०जी०सी० से उसको कोई ग्रांन्ट नहीं मिल रही है तथा आगे विचार क्या है उसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं जानता। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे केवल जवाब ही न दें बल्कि कृपा करके यह कहें कि यू०जी०सी०

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

ग्रान्ट देने पर विचार करने जा रही है तो मैं जहां आपका आभारी होऊंगा वहां मंत्री महोदय का भी कम आभारी नहीं होऊंगा ।

अब में यूनिवर्सिटियों में जो गड़बड़ियां हैं जिनकी ओर यू०जी०सी० का ध्यान नहीं गया है उनको बतलाना चाहूंगा । इस विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज के छात्र का अपने जीवन में कोई भी सिद्धान्त नहीं है बल्कि मुझे यह कहने दें कि वे दिशाहीन हैं । उनके जीवन में कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं, काई कार्यक्रम नहीं, उनके समक्ष केवल एक बात है और वह यह कि नेताओं के आचरण का अनुकरण करेंगे । इस माने में चाहे कोई भी दल हो उसके नेताओं की जवाबदेही बहुत बड़ी हो जाती है । मैं खासकर के कछवाय जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे इस सदन में या इस सदन के बाहर हमें अपने आचरण में पूरी मुस्तैदी बरतनी होगी । कारण अगर छात्रों के मन में कोई भी अभिलाषा है, कोई भी जिज्ञासा है, कोई भी सिद्धान्त है तो वह यह कि कैसे एम०एल०ए० बनूं, कैसे एम०पी० और मिनिस्टर बनूं और वह भी सेवा के भाव से नहीं, केवल भोग विलास के लिये । इसलिये राजनीतिक नेता, खासकर जनसंघ के हमारे दोस्त जिस तरह से चुनाव में उत्पात मचाते हैं तो आज छात्र भी उन्हीं का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं। छात्र युनियन्स चुनाव में लाखों रुपया खर्च करती है इतना ही नहीं, उसमें हिंसा का सहारा लिया जाता है । यह कितने दुख और हृदय द्रवित कर देने वाली घटना है, मैं किन शब्दों में इसका वर्णन करूं और मैं अपने दोस्त खासकर कछवाय जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे जरा इस पर भी चिंतन करें ।

श्री वसंत साठे (अकोला) : उन्होंने यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा नहीं ली है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is also the duty of the U.G.C.?

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: This is for them and, specially, for my friend, Mr. Kachwai. It is not for the U.G.C. But the Minister has to take this into consideration. They have got to see where the student world is going. The student world is drifting and it is a part and parcel of the work of the U.G.C. to see that the student world has no conception of any idealism before them.

यह तो आग्रह किया मैंने अपने भाई कछवाय जी से ।

श्रीमन्, यूनिवर्सिटियों में छात्रों की संख्या पर भी कोई सीलिंग नहीं है । कोई भी छात्र नामांकन करा ले । पढ़ने के लिये नहीं, केवल उत्पात और हल्ला करने के लिये । इस पार्टी से चाहे उस पार्टी से अपने को सम्बद्ध करने के लिये जिससे शिक्षा क्षेत्र को बर्बाद कर सके, उत्पात कर सके । श्रीमन्, यू०जी०सी० को निगम बनाकर सीलिंग लगाने से कौन रोकता है क्यों नहीं छात्रों की संख्या पर रोक लगाता है ? मेरा सुझाव है कि मेरिट के आधार पर यूनिवर्सिटी में छात्रों का नामांकन हो । हां ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह कर सकते हैं कि 15 परसेंट जगहें सुरक्षित छोड़ दें उनके लिये जो हैंडीकैप्ड हैं, भो गरीब ऐमप्लाईज के लड़के हैं, और उनका भी नामांकन मेरिट के आधार पर हो इसी तरह से छात्रावास में नामांकन या अनुदान का आवंटन मेरिट के आधार पर हो तो मेरिटोरियस लड़कों को संतोष होगा और बाकी लड़कों को भी पढ़ने की प्रेरणा मिलेगी और यूनिवर्सिटीज में एडमीशन पर नियंत्रण होगा । इस बारे में यू० जी० सी० को आगे आना चाहिए ।

यूनिवर्सिटियों के हाथ में यू० जी० सी० का कहना है कि अटोनामी है । मैं उस अटोनामी के विपक्ष में नहीं हूं और यह वह क्यों है इसको भी मैं क्वेश्चन नहीं करना चाहता हूं । लेकिन उसका प्रयोग जिस तरह होता है उस का विरोध करना चाहता हूं, और उदाहरण के लिये दो, चार बातें कहूंगा । एक यूनिवर्सिटी है पंजाब में चंडीगढ़, वहां के विषय में इसी सदन के कुछ सदस्यों ने कुछ जानकारी हासिल करनी चाही । तो एक पत्र नहीं, अनेक पत्र लिखे, कोई

नहीं मिला । जब यू०जी०सी० को लिखा गया, उसको कागज फारवर्ड किये तब यूनिवर्सिटी का जवाब आया । लेकिन वह भी संतोषप्रद नहीं । इसी तरह से ओसमानिया यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कुछ सदस्यों ने जानकारी हासिल करनी चाही । तो अटौनामी के नाम पर कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकी । मेरठ का भी वही हाल है और अभी हाल में लखनऊ में गर्वनर जो चांसलर होते हैं, उन्होंने एक आर्डिनेंस पास किया जिसे कहते हैं....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think that it is proper to refer to this here. It does not come under the purview of this discussion and the University Grants Commission cannot do anything about it....

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: I am talking of autonomy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is outside the scope of the UGC. You can amend the Constitution. The UGC cannot do anything about that.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: It is for the Minister to consider it. If the Minister is convinced, I would request him through you to take note of it....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will take note of it. Will you please try to conclude now?

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : उस कानून का अभीष्ट था कि वहां यनिवर्सिटी में फाइनेंस आफिसर कोई गवर्नमेंट पदाधिकारी हो ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why go into the details of what happened in Lucknow, to the Vice-Chancellor, to the University? Firstly, it is not within the scope of this.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: I wanted to make it clear to the Minister.

इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर इस तरह की बातें हैं तो क्या मंत्री जी वाइस-चांसलर को, रजिस्ट्रार को, असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार की पोस्ट्स को ट्रांसफरेबिल बनाने पर गौर करेंगे ?

श्रीमन्, छात्र राष्ट्र की निधि हैं, और इसका पता हमें चला है जब आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी देश में तब छात्रों ने तो अपना पार्ट अदा किया है यह सभी को मालूम है । इसलिये जरूरत है कि छात्रों में जो सेवाभाव है उसका हम उपयोग करें । यह दुख की बात है कि हम अपने को इससे हटा रहे हैं और छात्र भी हमसे दूर होते जा रहे हैं यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है । इसलिये चाहिये कि छात्रों को हम अधिक से अधिक अपने नजदीक लायें और उनपर भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी लादें । मेरा सुझाव है कि विश्वविद्यालय के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में उनको भाग लेने के लिये मौका दिया जाना चाहिये जिससे वह इस काम में लगे रहेंगे और अपनी ऐनर्जी को बर्बाद नहीं करेंगे, सदुपयोग करेगे इसका प्रत्यक्ष उदाहरण है इंडस्ट्रीज में जो हमने ऐम्पलाईज को मैनेजमेंट अधिकार दिया है, तो उन्होंने अपनी शक्ति का सुन्दर प्रर्दशन किया है । आशा है कि इस क्षेत्र में भी आप ऐसा अवश्य कर पायेंगे ।

शिक्षा में मूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है । अभी की शिक्षा केवल पुराने ही ढंग की चली आ रही है । जो बदलती हुई परिस्थिति में उचित नहीं है । इसलिये ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाय जो जौब-ओरियेटेन्ड हो ।

अन्त में मैं वाइस-चांसलर की नियुक्ति के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि वी०सी० की नियुक्ति के बारे में सावधानी बरती जाय । वह विद्वान और शिक्षक तो हों ही, उनमें शिक्षा में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने की क्षमता भी हो । इस देश में रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर, स्वामी राम कृष्ण, स्वामी विवेकानन्द, लाला हरदयाल, गांधी जी, विनोबा जी, सुभाष, राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, पंडित नेहरू ऐसे लोग हो चुके हैं, आज छात्रों को उनके पद चिन्हों पर चलने की आवश्यकता है जिससे स्वंका कल्याणय जन

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र [

हो और राष्ट्र का भी विकास होता रहे और जनतंत्र फलता फूलता रहे । इस मामले में मैं चाहूंगा कि यू०जी०सी० अगवाई करें ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का प्रतिवृत्त 1970–71 और 1971-72 का जो है उस पर सदन में चर्चा हो रही है । कई लोगों ने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विचार अपने सामने रखे हैं । किन्तु मुझे लगता है कि आजादी के उपरान्त यदि किसी एक विशेष बात की ओर हमने बड़ी भारी उपेक्षा की है तो यह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र है, क्योंकि प्रतिवृत्तों को देखने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है; महा-विद्यालयों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है, छात्रों की संख्या भी बढ़ी है । 11 लाख से 32 लाख तक छात्रों में वृद्धि हुई है । किन्तु आखिर में प्रतिवृत में आयोग को यह कहना पड़ता है कि आज विश्वविद्यालयों में गड़बड़ी है, वहां अराजकता है, अनुशासन-हीनता है । यह जो सारा उनको इतने साल के बाद कहना पड़ा है इसका अर्थ यही है कि शिक्षा का मूल रूप से विचार करके पिछले 25 साल में एक नई पीढ़ी को तैयार करने का जो दायित्व था उस को हमने निभाया नहीं है ।

शिक्षा के दो अंग होते हैं—एक अंतरंग और एक बहिरंग जैसे व्यक्ति में भी होता है एक देह और एक आत्मा । शिक्षा की आत्मा है व्यक्ति सुविज्ञ बने, सुसंस्कृत बने और शिक्षा का बहिरंग या देह है कि वह समाज का कोई भी काम जिम्मेदारी से उठाने लायक सक्षम बने । और 25 साल बाद पता चला कि दोनों मोर्चे पर हम हार गये । आज न हमारा विद्यार्थी सुविज्ञ है, न हमारा विद्यार्थी सक्षम है ।

बहुत लोगों ने कहा कि शिक्षा जॉब-ओरियेन्टेड होना चाहिये । यह बात कब हमारे मन में आयी ? जब-पढ़ा लिखा वर्ग कहने लगा कि मेरे सामने भविष्य अंधकारमय है, मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि मैं क्या करूं । तब पता चला कि हमारी पढ़ाई और जीवन में कर्तव्य के साथ कर्तव्य निभाने की जो जोखिम जिम्मेदारी है दोनों में कोई मेल नहीं है । इसलिये फिर विचार आया कि जॉब ओरियेन्टेशन हो । मेरे प्रोफेसर मित्र ने कहा :

"Let there be some re-orientation". The question is: if there is orientation, then only reorientation comes. Where is the orientation?

उस पर हमने विचार नही किया । आजादी के पहले स्वस्थ जागृति लोगों में पैदा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कई संस्थायें निकलीं और उनमें से नेता निकले । तब अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा दी जाती थी । बाल-गंगाधर तिलक ने भी एक संस्था चलाई । उनका महापात्र जैसे लोगों ने मजाक किया । कहा कि आप पढ़ाओगे, क्या चार चार आठ के बदले चार चार दस पढ़ाओगे । उन्होंने कहा कि वह गणित पढ़ाएगें और कोई नहीं । लेकिन इतना ही नही 33 करोड़ वाले विशाल देश पर साढे चार करोड़ लोग कैसे राज करते हैं; छोटी संख्या और बड़ी संख्या का जो अन्तर है वह भी बताएंगे और स्वस्थ जागृति भी लोगों में पैदा करेंगें । शिक्षण का यह माध्यम है । किन्तु पच्चीस साल हो गए हैं शिक्षा कौन से माध्यम से दी जाए यह भी तय नहीं हो पाया है । आज की जो गड़बड़ी है उस के कई कारण हैं । एक यह भी है कि नीचे के स्तर पर हमने प्रादेशिक भाषा अपनाए जाने की छूट दी है और महा-विद्यालय में जब बच्चे जाते हैं तो वहां प्रादेशिक भाषा में वे शिक्षा ग्रहण कर नहीं सकते हैं और एक दम से उनको अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है । उनके सामने कोई लक्ष्य है या नही है ? समग्र भारत के व्यक्ति किसी भी प्रदेश

के हों, कहीं भी पले और बड़े हुए हों, केरल के हों या काश्मीर के हों, जब वे इकट्ठे मिलेंगें तो किसी न किसी भाषा में अपने विचार तो प्रकट करेंगें ही। क्या इसकी कल्पना हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। हिन्दी को हम लोगों ने स्वीकार किया है। स्वीकार करने के बाद भी वास्तव में उस माध्यम को लोकप्रिय बनाने की दृष्टि से कौन से कदम उठाए जाएं क्या हमने इसका फैसला किया है? मैं समझता हूं कि कोई कदम हमने नहीं उठाए हैं। मैं कौन हूं और क्या हूं इसको भी जानना चाहिये विवेकानन्द स्वामी आदि जो ज्योति सदृश खुद जले और दुनिया में उजाला किया, के आदर्श तब आते हैं जब उनको जीवन के लक्षण का पता चल जाएगा। जब उनको यह पता चल जाएगा कि भगवान ने जो कुछ दिया है, इसको हमें वापिस भी देना है, इस ऋ से हमें उऋण भी होना है। उचित तथा ठीक ढंग से देना है। यह शिक्षा तो उनको दी ही नहीं जाती है। आप अपने पाठ्य-क्रमों की देख लें।

हम सब कहते हैं कि ब्रेन ड्रेन होता है, बाहर लोग जाते हैं, टेलेंट जाता है। हरगोविन्द खुराना, नारलेकर आदि के नाम भी लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक मेरा सम्बन्ध है मुझे उनकी चिन्ता नही है। मैं जब इंग्लैंड में था तो किसी नौजवान ने मुझ से कहा कि हम सारे बाहर आ गए हैं, हमें रिसोर्सिस अपने देश में नहीं मिले, हिन्दुस्तान का क्या होगा। मैंने कहा कि तुम जैसे बुद्धिमान आदमी को पैदा करने वाला बाप तो वही है तू चिन्ता मत कर। हरगोविन्द खुराना बाहर जाएं, इसकी मुझे चिन्ता नही है। चिन्ता मुझे तब पैदा होती है जब गांवों का लड़का शहर के अन्दर पढ़ाई के लिए आता है और पढ़ाई खत्म होने के बाद गांव में नहीं जाता है। क्यों नहीं जाता है? इस कारण कि उसके मन में गांव के प्रति प्रेम पैदा नही किया जाता। कई लड़कों का मुझे मालूम है जो एग्रिकलचरल यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते हैं। मैंने उन से पूछा कि आगे क्या करोगे उन्होंने कहा कि सरकारी नोकरी। मैंने कहा कि तुम्हारे सामने उद्देश्य यही रहा खेती कालेजों में पढ़ कर?

He would like to become a B.D.O. (Block Development Officer) who will block all the development in the area.

मैं लड़कों को दोष नहीं देता लेकिन उनके दिलों में गांवों के प्रति रूची पैदा नहीं की गई। हमने कौन सा पाठ्यक्रम उनके सामने रखा कि आखिर वे अपनी जिन्दगी को सफल समझें। शहरों में पढ़ लिख कर कोई गांवों में जाना नही चाहता है। पैन्शनर तक भी नही जाना चाहता है। पैन्शन लेने के बाद जो एग्जेक्टिव इंजीनियर है वह अगर गांवों में जाएगा, वहां घर बसाएगा तो कम से कम नगरपालिका को कोई उपयोगी सुझाव ही देगा, वाटर सिस्टम कैसे ठीक किया जाए इत्यादि के बारे में। लेकिन वह जाता ही नहीं है। गांवों की उपेक्षा हो रही है। हम उनको दोष इस सब के लिए देने के बजाए अपने दायित्व को समझें। हमने अपने दायित्व को निभाया नहीं है। इर्द गिर्द का जो वायु-मंडल होता है उसका भी असर पड़ता है।

एक से एक बढ़ कर लोग यहां आए हैं। डा० वी के आर वी राव आए, डा० त्रिगुण सेन आए और आप भी माने हुए शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं। सभी यही कहते रहे हैं कि शिक्षा में पद्धति में सुधार होना चाहिए। लेकिन करेगा कौन? आपको ही तो करना है। हमको देखना होगा कि विद्यार्थी सुविज्ञ बने, सक्षम बने। दोनों दृष्टियों से इस पर सोचना चाहिए, विचार करना चाहिए। हमारी जो शिक्षा है यह उपयोगी है या नहीं, इसको भी देखा जाना चाहिये।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

अराजकता के बारे में इस क्षेत्र में जो व्याप्त है कई लोगों ने कहा है। स्वयं इस कमिशन ने भी कहा है। पिछली कमिशन ने यह कहा था कि हमने गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी नियुक्त की है, उसकी रिपोर्ट जब आएगी तब देखेंगे। रिपोर्ट आ गई। उसका हवाला भी इन्होंने दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टूडेंटपार्टीसिपेशन के बारे में आपने कोई कदम क्यों नही उठाया? यह जिम्मेवारी किस की थी। आपने इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय क्यों नहीं लिया? मेरे पास यह यहीं का अखबार है। इस में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की समस्याओं का जिक्र है। शिक्षक संघ के अध्यक्ष ने लिखा है कि छात्रों और अध्यापकों की जो संयुक्त समिति है यह क्यों नहीं बनती है। डायलोग के लिए कोई मशीनरी नहीं है। यह उनको कहना पड़ा है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि गजेन्द्रगडकर समिति की सिफारिशें आने के बाद भी इस दिशा में कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया गया।

इतना ही नहीं यू जी सी जी ग्रांट देती है जिन जिन बातों के लिए देती है उसको भी आप देखें। स्पोर्टस का भी जिक्र किया गया है। दिल्ली में 64000 विद्यार्थी हैं महाविद्यालयों में पढ़ने वाले लेकिन उनके लिए एक हो स्विमिंग टैंक है, एक ही आडिटोरियम है। आउटर कैम्पस में लाइब्रेरी नहीं है। जो लाइब्रेरी है उस में से पांच हजार किताबें गायब हैं। और भी कई चीजें प्रेस में ग ब हैं। डायलोग की कोई गुंजाइश ही नहीं है। क्या घपलेबाजी होता है इसको देखने वाला कोई नही है। रिपोर्ट कहती है उच्च विद्यालयों में जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं उन में से 25 प्रतिशत को होस्टल एकमोडेशन चाहियें और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट जो हैं उन में से 50 प्रतिशत को चाहिये। यहां दिल्ली में पांच हजार विद्यार्थियों को होस्टल एकोमोडेशन चाहिये। इसकी व्यवस्था कौन करेगा? उनकी ऐमेनेटीज को कौन देखेगा।

शिक्षकों का वर्णन करते हुए यह कहा गया है कि 'दे आर दो कार्नर स्टोन टू दी आर्च आफ एजुकेशन'। इतना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान शिक्षकों को दिया गया है। किन्तु इसी दिल्ली में हमारी आंखों के सामने अखबारों में यह निकला है कि शिक्षकों को तनख्वाह न मिलने के कारण दयाल सिंह कालेज बन्द कर दिया गया है। शिक्षकों की भी अपनी समस्यायें हैं। किसी कालेज में पीने का पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं है तो आप स्टुडैंट एमेनेटीज की बात कैसे कर सकते हैं दिल्ली में यह हाल है तो और जगहों पर क्या होता होगा आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। जो 96 यूनिवर्सिटियां हैं उन में क्या होता होगा भगवान जाने। हम चाहते हैं कि शिक्षक सक्षम बने, सक्रिय बने, कर्त्तव्य का पालन करें लेकिन उनकी भी अपनी आवश्यकतायें हैं और वे यदि पूरी नहीं होती हैं तो फिर कैसे वे बनेगें। उनको हम दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं। आर्च स्टोन और कार्नर स्टोन कहने से उनका पेट नहीं भरेगा। कोठारी कमिशन ने शिक्षको के बारे में यह कहा था कि हर पांच साल में उनकी सैलरी का रिविजन होना चाहिये। क्यों नहीं होता है। जो सुसंस्कृत हैं जो पढ़े लिखे हैं वे भी आज स्ट्रीट पर, चौराहे पर आने के लिए मजबूर हो गए हैं तो यह एक गम्भीर बात है। आखिर उनका भी पेट है, उनको भी गुजारा करना होगा। उनको आगे की पीढ़ी को तैयार करना है और उनके बारे में भी देखा जाना चाहिये।

यू जी सी जो ग्रांट देती है उस में भी भेदभाव होता है। अभी मेरे मित्र ने बताया है कि जो ग्रांट बांटी गई लगभग 56 करोड़ की 66 विश्व विद्यालयों में उस में से जवाहरलाल यूनिवर्सिटी जिस को कि सफेद हाथी कहा जा सकता है उसको अकेली को साढ़े

छः करोड़ को ग्रांट मिली। वहां पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 550 ही है। 64 हजार जहां विद्यार्थी हैं उनको कितनी मिलती है। 66 यूनिवर्सिटीयां को 56 करोड़ और जहां 550 विद्यार्थी हैं उसको साढे छः करोड़। एक विद्यालय इंदिरा संगीत कला विद्यालय मध्य प्रदेश में खैरागढ़ में है।

पिछले साल उस में दस विद्यार्थी थे और इस साल 27 विद्यार्थी हैं। पता नहीं इस में कितना ही खर्च कर दिया गया है। इस में इतने कम विद्यार्थी हैं कि गायन क्लास में इससे ज्यादा संख्या होती है। कौन सा संगीत का बड़ा संशोधन यहां हो रहा है, पता नही। कौन सा नया राग तैयार हो रहा है जैसे कुमार गंधर्व ने संगीत में एक नया राग ढूंढ निकाला गांधी-मलहार वैसा कुछ यहां संशोधन हो रहा है? समझ में नही आ रहा है कि क्या हो रहा है। दस लोगों के लिए या 27 लोगों के लिए विश्वविद्यालय?

नई यूनिवर्सिटियां जरुर पैदा हो रही हैं। लेकिन क्वांटिटी के साथ साथ क्वालिटी पर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो परिवर्तन हमें करना है, शिक्षा पद्धति तथा परीक्षा पद्धति में जो परिवर्तन करना है, उस पर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। भेदभाव जो होते हैं उनको समाप्त करना होगा। परसनल प्रोमोशन की कोई स्कीम आती है तो उस में भी कितनी ही घपलेबाजी होती है। बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में यही हुआ है। वी० के० आर० वी० राव साहब ने कहा था कि एक ऐक्ट बनाएंगे। लेकिन बनाया नही। क्यों नही बनाते हैं, समझ में नही आता है। यू०जी०सी० का पैसा किस तरह बंटता है, इसको भी देखा जाना चाहिये। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन भी होने चाहिये। हर व्यक्ति सुविज्ञा, सुसंस्कृत और सक्षम बने और समाज की जिम्मेवारियां उठाने के लायक बने, यह मैं चाहता हूं।

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI (Varanasi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would also join with my friends who have congratulated the University Grants Commission for the excellent record of work that it has presented in the report for the last few years.

I would also plead for more allocation of funds in the next Five Year Plan in the field of education. A very significant passage occurs in the report itself which pleads the case very well. The passage reads thus:

> "The needs of our developing economy for various types of personnel are being met by our institutions of higher studies and research."

This passage speaks for itself. That means that if you make a cut in the allocation, our development would be retarded and we would land ourselves into trouble. So, I would, plead that no cut be made, and rather, with the point of view of development, the funds at the disposal of the Ministry and the UGC should be increased.

Now, I shall come to the report itself. I shall read out a passage from the report which presents the crux of the problem in the field of education. The passage reads thus:

> "In recent years there have been serious disturbances in some institutions involving violence, clashes with the police, burning of buses and cinema houses, woulk-out from class rooms and examination halls, etc. These are due to a variety of causes, e.g., the uncertain future facing the educated unemployed leading to a sense of frustration, the mechanical and unsatisfactory nature of some curricular programmes, inadequate facilities for teaching and learning, poor student-teacher contacts, want of imagination and tact combined with firmness on the part of authorities, increasing polarisation between teachers, students and administration, and the influence of socio-political conditions on the university system....".

[Shri Raja Ram Shastri]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This quotation is too long. What does he want to make out from that?

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI: It further says:

> "It is to be recognised, as stated by the Education Commission (1964-66) that 'the responsibility for the situation is not unilateral—it is not merely that all the students or parents or teachers or State Governments or the political parties—but multilateral. All of them share it, together with many factors in the objective situation and no effective solution is possible unless each agency responsible for the malaise does its own duty.".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody is supposed to have read the report, and surely the Minister, of all people concerned. The hon. Member may, therefore, mention precisely what he wants to make out from that.

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI: I would draw pointed attention to the following sentence, namely:

> "Some of the remedies for student unrest, therefore, go beyond the educational system."

I am objecting to the presentation of the case in this manner. The report mentions so many causes, and they are all diffused. There seems to be no real diagnosis of the actual problem and there seems to be no integrated view of the malaise in our education and in our society. In this connection, I would refer to no less a person than the chairman of the UGC himself who while delivering the convocation address at the Jamia Millia Islamia only the other day, brought out the case for value education and integrated education very forcefully and very rationally. I wonder why some of his ideas are not worked out in the commission itself. I think he has joined the commission recently, and I hope he will make sure that his ideas are taken up at least for study and research so that a total philosophy or a *weltanschauung*, of education or rather a philosophy of life which incorporates our social values emerges, the values of democracy, the values of socialism etc. by which we swear all the time,—may be integrated into a *weltanschauung*, a total philosophy of life which can inspire our education. Only then can we have a solution of the problem and a beginning can be made in the right direction. In this regard, I would like to point out a few things supplementing that speech. The Commission's report says that some of the causes of our malaise lie outside the educational system. I would say that even those outside causes can be taken in stride and appreciated in such a way that education can have some say, some influence, in tackling them also. For instance, every industrial plant, every farm and every factory in the country should be utilised for training students in some job or other. There was a National Social Service Scheme. It is mostly neglected and it has fallen into disuse. Although a number of appointments have already been made to run that scheme, nobody knows what is happening to it. All these things can be made some use of if our own factory and farm people and our education people and all the three Ministries connected with these things, come together and evolve an integrated scheme of education by which students may have something to do in employment at the same time as they are carrying on their education. In such an integrated system, with a value system, and a *weltanschauung*, if all these factors taken together and tackled in an integrated way, some of the causes which lie outside the field of education will also be taken care of. If there are some causes in the objective situation, in the objective reality, who is going to tackle them. Who is going to change that reality except the people who are being educated? It is the mind that changes the environment. If you say that

there is some reality outside the mind, I cannot understand it. All reality is within the system of education. Education cannot absolve itself of its responsibility by saying that some causes lie outside its field. I think education has to take care of very cause, particularly in the field of research.

Coming to research, I would point out a few things. A lot of talk has recently gone on regarding some extraneous forces coming into our research programmes and utilising our research programmes for political and other extraneous purposes. Some foreign countries have also come in for mention in this matter. To my mind, the real lack in the field of education is the nationalisation of research problems themselves. In our research, I think mostly because of the opportunities for foreign collaboration, financal help and all that, we have always been looking to other countries to give us topics and problems for research. Even when these problems are our own problems the objective is to help others. Take for instance, the caste system, the research programmes in this regard are just intended to make the foreigners understand what our caste system is, how it works and so on. Because they do not have caste, they do not know what it is, and are very curious to know about it. They want to control our society through our social system. Therefore, they are curious about it. We tell them that this caste system is such and such form of kinship or something else as they know better about these strata of society.

In this way, we carry on our research. Why do we not tackle our own problems? Nobody has made any research into the sociology of the caste system with a view to eradicating the caste, or with a view to mitigating at least the antagonism of caste. Everybody goes about explaining caste to other people. This is just an example.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think nobody disputes all that. But you have exceeded your time.

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI: I shall conclude now.

My point is that unless our whole programme of research is nationalised, the trouble cannot be eliminated.

Then....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are now giong to ahother point.

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI: Then I conclude.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to participate in the debate on the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

In recent years there have been serious disturbances in some institutions involving violence, clashes with the police, burning of libraries, laboratories, transport buses, cinema houses etc., walk-out from class rooms and examination halls, etc. This is not what an Opposition Member says. This has been stated in the U.G.C Report itself. The Report also enumerates a variety of causes for this growing student indicipline, like the uncertain future facing the educated unemployed leading to a sense of frustration, the unsatisfactory nature of some curricular programmes, inadequate facilities for teaching and learning, poor student-teacher contacts, want of imagination and tact combined with firmness on the part of University and College authorities. While commending the self-realisation that has dawned upon the U.G.C., I would like to know what the U.G.C. has done to retrieve the country from the deepening crisis.

Sir, I would refer here to the faculty-wise student enrolment in 1971-72.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

	Per cent
Arts	45·2
Science	30·3
Commerce	12·1
Edncation	2·0
Engineering & Technology	2·6
Medicine	3·1
Agriculture	1·3
Veterinary Science	0·2
Law	2·6

During 1971-72, 89.6 per cent of the students got themselves enrolled in Arts, Science, Commerce and Education. I would like to know what is the future of these large number of students in these subjects. After coming out of the College, can they hope to get some sort of jobs? I am afraid that even white-collar jobs like clerks, assistants etc. will not be available to them, because here also the saturation point has already been reached.

Only 1.3 per cent of the students got themselves admitted for agricultural education courses and just 0.2 per cent for veterinary science subjects. You know, Sir, that India is an agricultural country and the backbone of Indian economy is agriculture. The cattle wealth of the country continues to play a vital role in the development of agriculture in our country because of paucity of scientific and modern agricultural implements. Under these circumstances, is it not a dismal picture that only 32,000 students referred agricultural courses during 1971-72 and just about 6,000 students veterinary science courses? Can we hope that our future in agriculture is bright when only 1.3 per cent of the students has taken interest in the agricultural courses?

I have to point out that the U.G.C. cannot just wash off its hands after disbursing the grants. The U.G.C. should bear the responsibility of chalking out the courses for the students, which will contribute greatly to the nation's growth as also to the prosperity of the future generation of this country. I should say that the U.G.C. has not discharged its responsibility to its credit.

It may not be proper for me to say that so many Education Ministers have come and gone. But the policy statement declared by each Education Minister continues to be the same. All of them have said on the floor of this House that radical reforms should be brought in education and that the educational system of the country should adapt itself to the changing moods of the people of the country. I want to know whether the U.G.C. has ever tried to comprehend the statement of the Education Ministers regarding radical educational reforms. If the U.G.C. has given even scant regard to the statements of the Education Ministers, the situation today will we quite different. Only a few weeks back the new academic year started in China and about 1,50,000 students were enrolled in the Universities and Colleges. You should know that all of them were not fresh from their schools, as it happens here. They had put in 2 years of hard labour in the fields and factories before they were enrolled in the Universities and Colleges. This had enabled them to appreciate the dignity of labour and also to understand the day-to-day problems in the fields and factories. Naturally, their higher education would supplement their practical knowledge. I have to say that the U.G.C. has not tried to evolve such

a pattern of educational system in our country.

It is expected of the U.G.C. that it would disburse equitably the available funds among the different Universities and Colleges. But, from 1966-67 to 1973-74 the U.G.C. has given about Rs. 56.30 crores to 66 Universities and 8 institutions deemed to be Universities. You know, Sir, that there are 86 Universities and 9 institutions deemed to be Universities. The Report does not contain the information as to which of the Universities did not get financial assistance from the U.G.C. I hope that the hon. Minister of Education will clarify this point in his reply to the debate. In his introductory speech, the hon. Minister of Education regretted that adequate funds could not be placed at the disposal of the U.G.C. Here, even the available funds had not been disbursed equitably.

I would also like to point out that, unless the prime of place is given to education in the scheme of activities of the Government, the hopes and aspirations of the people of our country will continue to remain as day dreams. In my State, Tamil Nadu and also in Kerala, the State Governments allocate major portion of their resources to education even at the cost of other developmental projects. If the U.G.C. is adopting such partisan attitude, then naturally the State Governments also will show less interest in educational development. In Kerala more than 90 per cent of the people are literates. Is this the way that the U.G.C. should try to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in the field of education? As had been pointed out by the members who preceded me, adequate funds should be made available to the U.G.C. and it must be ensured that the available funds are distributed among the Universities in an equitable manner.

In most of the State, the higher education is in regional languages. Consequently, the students coming out of the Universities do not have all-India educational opportunities. Keeping in mind the interests of the future generation of our country, the Planning Commission prepared the Dual Media Plan. It is unfortunate that the U.G.C. has not yet cared to implement this plan in all seriousness.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that text-boks for higher education are not published within the country. Take for instance medical books. Even now the medical books are being imported and these books are not within the reach of students. Similarly, quality medical instrument are being imported. This is the situation obtaining after 25 years of independence. Do I make any unreasonable demand if I want that the U.G.C. should exert itself in regard to publication of text-books for higher education within the country, more particularly medical books, instruments and accessories etc.?

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद चूसिया (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की दो रिपोर्टें हमारे सामने हैं, जिन को मैंने पढ़ा है, लेकिन इन के साथ साथ कुछ पहले की रिपोर्टें भी मैंने देखी है। यनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की स्थापना शिक्षा की उन्नति तथा सुधार के लिए हुई थी—ऐसा रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है। इस का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था कि शिक्षा की उन्नति की जाय और जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, भारतवर्ष में यही एक ऐसी संस्था है जो शिक्षा में परिवर्तन ला सकती है। परन्तु मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ी तकलीफ़ हो रही है कि यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी को बहुत अच्छे ढंग से नहीं निभाया। गजेन्द्र गडकर कमेटी न अपनी जो रिपोर्ट यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन को सबमिट की थी, उस में उन्होंने पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों के सम्बन्ध में, खास कर यूनीवर्सि-

[श्री अनंत प्रसाद धूसिया]

टियों में पढ़े नौजवानों के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी भीषण रिपोर्ट दी थी, उस में उनकी बेरोजगारी, बेकारी के विषय में बड़ा भीषण चित्र दिया था। परन्तु क्या कमीशन ने उस पर कुछ किया ?

इतना ही नहीं, महोदय, पूरे मुल्क ने गला फाड़-फाड़ कर यह कहा था—हमारी शिक्षा हमारे काम की नहीं है, इस से हमारी समस्यायें नहीं सुलझेंगी —परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया ? जो कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया, वह नाम-मात्र के लिए था। इस लिए मेरा तो यह ख्याल है कि जब तक इसे परफ्रक्टफुल नहीं बनायेंगे—यह वर्तमान शिक्षा किसी काम की नहीं है। यह कब होगा और कैसे होगा—इसे हमारे मंत्री जी बतलाये या यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के अधिकारी बतलाये। वर्तमान स्थिति यह है—हमारे पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों में इतनी बकारी है, बेरोजगारी है कि अगर जल्द से जल्द इस में परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया तो आनेवाले वक्त में न तो वे इस एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट को माफ़ करेंगे, न एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को माफ़ करेंगे और न हम लोगों को माफ़ करेंगे।

15.53 hrs.

(SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*)

यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने एफिलियेटेड कालिजिज के साथ, जहां 85 परसेन्ट यूनीवर्सिटी एजूकेशन दी जाती है, हमेशा उपेक्षा का व्यवहार किया है। मैं आप के सामने 1956 से ले कर आज तक की फिगर्स दे सकता हूं, लेकिन इस समय मैं एक ही साल की फिगर्स दे रहा हूं—आप 1963 की फ़िगर्स सुन लीजिए। इस देश में करीब 65 यूनीवर्सिटियां थीं, जिन में प्रत्येक को डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया बांटा गया। हर एक विश्वविद्यालय के लिए 3 हजार छात्र संख्या समझी गई थी। परन्तु एफिलियेटेड कलिजिज में जहां पर कि 6–6 हजार लड़के थे, उन को 9 लाख से 14 लाख की ग्रान्ट दी गई, जब कि इन यूनीवर्सिटीज में प्रत्येक को डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया बांटा गया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कौन-सा इन्साफ़ है, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इस तरह का भेद-भाव क्यों ? इन एफिलियेटेड कालिजिज में ग्रान्ट्स न मिलने का एक असली कारण यह भी है—जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूं—यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन में इन एफिलियेटेड कालिजिज का कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं है।

इतना ही नहीं हर एक यूनीवर्सिटी में बहुत सा रुपया रिसर्च के लिए दिया जाता है और यह रुपया हमारे प्रोफेसर्ज के जरिये, जो रिसर्च वर्क करते हैं और कराते हैं, खर्च किया जाता है। परन्तु, महोदय, इन प्रोफेसर्ज में से अधिकांश स्टडी बीडस में, सिलक्शन कमेटीज में और अनेकों परीक्षाओं के परीक्षक भी होते हैं। इन सब कामों में इन के तीन महीने के लगभग खर्च हो जाते हैं, इस तरह से रिसर्च-वर्क का काम, स्टूडेन्ट्स को ठीक से गाइड करने का काम नहीं हो पाता है। इन प्रोफ़ेसर्ज का क्या हाल है—हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस को अच्छी तरह से जानते है। वे लोग सिलेक्शन कमेटीज में और एक्जामिनेशन्ज में क्या करते हैं—मैं इस के विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। इतना ही नहीं ये लोग हमेशा दूसरी नौकरियों की तलाश में रहते हैं, जहां पर इन को ज्यादा पैसा मिल सके वहीं पर ये जाने की चेष्टा में रहते हैं और कभी कभी तो ऐसा भी हुआ है कि ये लोग रिसर्च वर्क को छोड़ कर दूसरे डिपार्टमेन्ट्स में चले गये हैं, जिस से लाखों रूपया बरबाद हुआ है। मैं अपने शिक्षा मंत्री और कमीशन के सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—इस चीज पर कुछ अंकुश लगाये जिस से कुछ फायदा हो।

यह चीज़ सभी यूनीवर्सिटियों में हैं, किसी एक में नहीं है। विदेशों में भी यूनीवर्सिटीज़ हैं, जापान में और अन्य पश्चिमी देशों में, मैं उन के नाम नहीं लेना चाहता—किस तरह से एक प्रोफेसर जीवन भर जिस काम में लग गया, उसी में रहता है और अपने स्कालर्स के साथ रिसर्च करता है और कराता है और कभी भी किसी लालचवश दूसरी जगह नहीं जाता। लेकिन हमारे यहां तो स्थिति बिलकुल विपरीत है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस तरफ़ ध्यान दें।

सभापति महोदय : इस विषय पर बहस बाद में जारी रखेंगे। इस वक्त डिस्कशन-अण्डररूल 193 लेंगे। श्री मधु लिमये।

15.59 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, क्या इस का कुछ समय बढ़ायेंगे—यह बहुत बड़ा विषय हैं और कई सदस्यों ने कहा है कि वे इस में हिस्सा लेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : इस की आवश्यकता नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि जिन टैरिफ़ कमीशन्ज़ की रिपोर्टस पर आज हम बहस कर रहे हैं, उन को इस सरकार ने वर्षों तक दबा रखा था। इस में न सिर्फ कानून की अवहेलना इन्होंने की बल्कि इस लोक सभा का भी अपमान किया था।

16.00 hrs.

(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*)

टैरिफ कमीशन्स की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित न होने के कारण कृत्रिम धागे का दाम लगातार बढ़ता गया और उसमें इनके पहले जो मन्त्री विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में थे, जिनके मंत्रालय को मैं भ्रष्टाचार सम्राट की उपाधि देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि सागर सम्राट जिस तरह से तेल की खोज करता है, भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय में भ्रष्टाचार की खोज का काम बड़े पैमाने पर चलता था। इसी सिलसिले में मंत्री जी को माफी भी मांगनी पड़ी हालांकि पाप किया उन्होंने था और माफी मांगी श्री देवी प्रसाद चट्टोपाध्याय जी ने। मंत्री बनने का जो एक फायदा है वह यह भी है कि माफी मांगने के बड़े मौके मिल जाते हैं। तो कुछ समय के लिए इन रिपोर्ट्स के प्रकाशन के बाद दामों में कुछ उतार आया लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल तात्कालिक साबित हुई क्योंकि जब मंत्रालय की अकर्मण्यता को बड़े पूंजीपतियों ने देखा तो उनका हौसला बढ़ गया और उन्होंने जुलाई, अगस्त के बाद दामों को बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ाना शुरू कर दिया। इस मंत्रालय की पहले से जो बुनकर लोग हैं और जो धागा पैदा करने वाली बड़ी कम्पनी वाले हैं उनके बीच में एक स्वेच्छा से करार हो गया—वालंटरी एग्रीमेंन्ट्स, और उसमें यह तय हुआ कि 75 प्रतिशत पैदावार निर्धारित और जिसके ऊपर सहमति हुई उन दामों में बुनकरों के बीच में बांटी जायेगी और 25 प्रतिशत पैदावार खुले बाजार में जो दाम उनको मिलेगा उस पर वे बेचेंगे। लेकिन 75 प्रतिशत वास्तव में वे उनको बेचते हैं या नहीं, इसके ऊपर सेन्ट्रल नायलान कमेटी का कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 75 प्रतिशत नहीं, सिर्फ 60 प्रतिशत धागा, जो स्वेच्छा से दाम निर्धारित किये गये हैं उन पर बेचा जाता है और बाकी 40 प्रतिशत मनमाने ढंग से बेचा जा रहा है।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं जिससे पता चलेगा कि स्वैच्छा वाले दाम, निर्धारित दाम और वास्तविक दामों में कितना अन्तर हो गया। 20 डेनियर का जो धागा है जिसका दाम तय हो गया 74 रु० 85 पैसे, सितम्बर में उसका दाम हो गया 200 रु०, अक्तूबर में 183 रु० और नवम्बर में 183 रु०। 40 डेनियल का जो दाम था वह 66 रु० 75 पैसे माना गया था लेकिन सितम्बर में उसका दाम चल रहा था 182 रु०, अक्तूबर में 175 रु० और नवम्बर में 178 रु०। 100 डेनियर का जो धागा है उसका दाम निश्चित हुआ था 60 रु० 85 पैसे लेकिन सितम्बर में उसका दाम था 130 रु०, अक्तूबर में दाम था 130 रु० और नवम्बर में भी दाम था 130 रु०।

इनकी नीतियों के चलते 1961–72 में 4–5 बड़ी कम्पनियों को 17 करोड़ रुपये ग्रास मुनाफा हुआ और अगर उनका काले बाजार का भी मुनाफा जोड़ा जाये तो उसमें 20 करोड़ आपको और जोड़ना पड़ेगा जिस पर कि इन लोगों ने कोई टैक्स नहीं दिया है। यह जो वालन्टरी एग्रीमेन्ट है इसमें यह तय हुआ था कि जो दो तीन कम्पनियां हैं जो इस एग्रीमेन्ट में नहीं आई थीं उनको भी लाया जायेगा लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि अब तक इन कम्पनियों के ऊपर यह स्वैच्छा का करार लादने का या उनको मनवाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ। स्वैच्छा वाले करार में यह लिखा हुआ था :

"The parties to this agreement have been assured by the authorities that all effective steps would be taken by them so as to compel the nylon spinners who are not signatotries to this agreement to joint the agreement. In case, however, this does not bear any fruit, the parties to this agreement shall again represent to the authorities that the following nylon spinners who are not parties to this agreement should also be compelled to join the agreement. This would also be done when any new nylon spinner goes into commercial production during the period this agreement is in force.

1. Century Enka
2. Shree Synthetics
3. Stretchlon.

सेन्चुरी एनका बिड़ला की कम्पनी है और श्री सिंथेटिक्स, अगर मैं गल्ती नहीं करता तो बांगड़ ग्रुप की कम्पनी है। तो यह तीनों कम्पनियां अपनी पूरी पैदावार, जो दाम खुले बाजार में मिल रहा है उस दाम पर अपने पूरे उत्पादन को बेच रही हैं और यह मंत्री महोदय एकदम हताश, निराशा और असहाय नहो कर मेरी ओर देख रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) तो क्या किया, इन लोगों को क्यो छोड़ा ?

अब रेयान की तरफ आयें। केवल रेयान से जो धागा बनता है उसका अनुपात फिलहाल बहुत ज्यादा है और रेयान के बारे में यह जो बिड़ला की कम्पनियां हैं वह तकरीबन 75 प्रतिशत उत्पादन पर हावी हैं। उसी तरह इनके बारे में भी यानी रेयान धागा के बारे में भी एक स्वैच्छा वाला समझौता हुआ था जिसकी तहत यह तय हुआ था कि 60 प्रतिशत, जो निर्धारित दाम हैं उस पर बेचा जायेगा और 40 प्रतिशत खुले बाजार में बेचा जायेगा। रेयान के धागे के बारे में भी निर्धारित दाम और वास्तविक दाम में बहुत ज्यादा अन्तर है। 75 डेनियर का जो धागा है उसका दाम साढ़े 21 ० तय हुआ था लेकिन मार्च में उसका दाम था 30 रु० 86 पैसे, मई में दाम था 37 रु० 6 पैसे और अक्तूबर में दाम

हो गया 67 रु० 24 पैसे यानी तीन गुने से भी अधिक हो गया । 120 डेनियल का जो धागा है उसका दाम तब हुआ था 14 रु० 35 पैसे मार्च में उसका दाम था 21 रु० 36 पैसे, मई में दाम हो गया 25 रु० 35 पैसे और अक्तूबर में दाम इतने ऊंचे हो गये कि 55 रु० 67 पैसे पर जा पहुंचे ।

टैरिफ कमीशन्स की जो रिपोर्ट अब आपके सामने है यदि इनको पढ़ा जायेगा तो यह कोई क्रान्तिकारी रिपोर्ट नहीं है और किसी को भी इन रिपोर्टों को गीता मानकर नहीं चलना चाहिए क्योंकि टैरिफ कमीशन के जो सदस्य हैं उनके ऊपर भी तरह तरह के प्रभाव आया करते हैं, यह बात हम लोगों को समझ लेनी चाहिए । फिर भी टैरिफ कमीशन ने यह कहा कि तत्काल पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए जहां वर्तमान यूनिट्स का विस्तार आवश्यक हो जायेगा, तीन चार गिने चुने पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में सारा उत्पादन न चला जाये उसके लिए टैरिफ कमीशन ने भी कहा था कि कुछ यूनिट्स कुछ प्लान्ट्स हम लोगों को या तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, या सरकारी क्षेत्र में या इन्होंने अभी जो ज्वाइन्ट सेक्टर वगैरह शुरू किया है उसमें चलने चाहिए । लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि जो वर्तमान कम्पनियां हैं, रेयान में जैसे बिड़लाज हैं, नायलान में बिड़लाज, जे० केज और मोदीज हैं—क्या कर रहे हैं यह लोग ? विस्कोज स्टैपिल फाइवर में बिड़ला को जो ग्वालियर रेयान नाम की कम्पनी है, जो सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है उन्होंने अपनी पैदावार की शक्ति को तीन गुने से लेकर चार गुने तक बढ़ाया है—ऐसा निष्कर्ष स्वयं टैरिफ कमीशन का है । रेयान जिसका सम्बन्ध टायर के उत्पादन से आता है, नायलान कार्ड और रेयान कार्ड, आजकल टायर की जो लिस्टेड प्राईस होती है उससे दुगने से अधिक यानी अगर हजार दाम है दो दो हजार पर बिक रहा है, अगर 900 रुपया दाम है तो 1800 पर बिक रहा है । इस तरह की टायर की हालत है । और टायर कार्ड में टैरिफ कमीशन ने कहा है कि अभी उत्पादन की जो शक्ति है वह 50 प्रतिशत अकेले बिड़लाज के हाथ में है ।

सभापति महोदय, जे० के० को लाइसेंस दिया गया था नाइलोन स्टेपिल फ़ाइवर बनाने के लिए । लेकिन हो क्या रहा है ? उन्होंने गैर-कानूनी ढंग से अपने कोटा के कारखाने में पोलियस्टर फ़ाइवर के लिए मशीनरी मंगवाकर लगायीं । पता नहीं कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट और इस का सारा मंत्रालय क्यों सो रहा था । उन के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही करने के बजाय इन लोगों को डी० एम० टी० जैसा महंगा और आयातित कच्चा माल भी दे रहे हैं, हालांकि पोलियस्टर फ़ाइवर के लिए इन को कोई लाइसेंस नहीं था । मुझे यह भी पता चला है कि केवल पोलियस्टर फ़ाइवर ही नहीं यह लोग नायलान टायर कोर्ड भी बना रहे हैं, सिंथेटिक फ़ाइवर मशीनरी भी बना रहे हैं और सरकार बिल्कुल आंख मूंद कर सो रही है ।

सेन्चुरी एनका को नया लैटर आफ़ इंटेंट मिला है । मोनोपली कमीशन के पास इन का केस नहीं गया, क्योंकि सारे अधिकार केबिनेट ने रखे हैं, और मोनोपली कमीशन को तो एक खिलौना बना रखा है । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि मोनोपली कमीशन का जो नाटक है इस को समाप्त किया जाय । मेरी प्रोफ़ेसर हरि परान्जपे से इस सदन की मार्फत प्रार्थना है कि आप इस्तीफ़ा दे कर एक दफा इस सरकार का भंडा फोड़िए । वहां रहने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं ऐसे मोनोपली कमीशन से क्या फ़ायदा ?

सेन्चुरी ऐनका को यह नया लैटर आफ़ इंटेंट मिला, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सेन्चुरी ऐनका में 40 प्रतिशत विदेशी पूंजी है। अब सेन्चुरी ऐनका को जो ब्लैक में मुनाफ़ा मिल रहा है वह तो मिल ही रहा है, लेकिन उन्हें जो अन्य मुनाफ़ा है उसका एक बड़ा हिस्सा विदेशों में जा रहा है क्योंकि 40 प्रतिशत फ़ौरेन ईक्विटी है। इन सारी बातों के बारे में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री और सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को भी लिखा था। लेकिन लगता है कि सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब या तो सो रहे हैं या आंखों को खुला रख कर वह अपने मतलब के लिए जे० के० का जो सारा काम चल रहा है, उस कार्य की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सुना है कि डिंडीगुल के चुनाव के लिए 10 लाख से भी अधिक रु० ज० के० ने दिया था। लेकिन 10 लाख रु० ले कर जे० के० से आप को मिज़रेबली 2 परसेंट वोट मिले। मिज़रेबली दो परसेंट वोट के लिए, तुच्छ प्रतिशत वोट के लिए, 10 लाख रु० ले कर आपने जे० के० के बारे में बिल्कुल उसको गैरकानूनी कार्यों की ओर न देखने का काम किया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रुपये गिनने के वक्त शायद आप भी थे वहां ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां डिंडीगुल में ? मैं तो बांका में आप की जमानत जब्त करा रहा था।

बिड़ला के प्रति आखिर इतनी ममता इन लोगों को क्यों है ? (**व्यवधान**) सभापति महोदय, मैं दस दफा इस बात को कह चुका हूं कि मैं किसी भी जांच के लिए तैयार हूं। लेकिन मेरे ऊपर झूठा इल्जाम लगाने वाले जो हैं इन का आरोप झूठा साबित होने पर वह इस्तीफा दे दें, और अगर यह साबित कर देंगे तो मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए तयार हूं।

सभापति महोदय, इंडियन आर्गेनिक्स, श्री सिन्थेटिक्स, बांगड जैसी कम्पनियां को पोलियस्टर फाइबर का लाइसेंस दिया गया। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि वह लोग पोलियस्टर फाइबर बनाने के बजाय पोलियस्टर चिप्स, गैर कानूनी ढंग से, जिस के ऊपर वित्तमन्त्री ने पिछले बजट में यूटी घटायी नाइलान स्पिनर्स को काले बाजार में असीम फायदा कमा कर बेच रहे हैं। सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब को इस का भी पता है क्यो कि मैंने उन को इस के बारे में लिखा है। सभापति महोदय, कृत्रिम धागा बनाने वाली कम्पनियों में जब इने गिने पूंजीपतियों का वर्चस्व है तो क्या सरकार को इस के बारे में नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि नये लोगों को उस में हम मौका दें जायंट सैक्टर वालों को मौका दें, पब्लिक सैक्टर को या कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर को मौका दें।

पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि नहीं, मैसूर के मुख्य मंत्री ने इन के पास शिकायत की है कि हमारा जो जौइंट सैक्टर वाला प्रकल्प मैसूर में लगने वाला है उस मे अड़गां डाला जा रहा है। आज मेरे डी० एम० के० के साथी नहीं हैं, लेकिन मद्रास सरकार को भी यह शिकायत है कि केन्द्र सरकार उन को नाइलान फिलामेंट यार्न बनाने के लिए छूट नहीं दे रही है, उस में रुकावट डाल रही है।

सभापति महोदय, एक अफसर है, मैं उन का नाम नहीं लेता, लेकिन वह जब इन के मंत्रालय के साथ थे तब तो ऐसी बातों पर जोर देते थे कि नाइलान फिलामेंट यार्न की पदावार बढ़नी चाहिए क्योंकि यह अमीरों का कपड़ा नहीं है। सूती कपड़ा धोने के लिए और इस्त्री करने के लिए बड़ा पैसा लगता है। और नाइलान के कपड़े में इस्त्री की जरूरत नहीं है एक शर्ट से लोग काम चला सकते हैं। उस समय जे० के० आदि के विस्तार की बात थी अब वह प्लानिंग स्कीम में पहुंच गये, उन के

रिश्तेदार एक गवर्नर रहे, तो प्लानिंग कमीशन में जाने के बाद इन्होंने कहा कि अब नाइलान फिलामेंट यार्न उद्योग का विस्तार नहीं होना चाहिये । क्यों ? क्योंकि जोइंट सैक्टर में, कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में अगर कोई कारखाना बन जाये तो जे० के० का, मोदी का, बिड़ला का क्या होगा ? इन की बड़ी चिन्ता है । इसलिए इस की सफाई में उन से जरुर चाहता हूं ।

अब रुई की बात ले लीजिए । वह भी इनके मंत्रालय में आता है । तीन, चार साल से रुई की पैदावार के आंकड़े देखिए । कोई नया बीज का इस्तेमाल नरूर हो रहा है, कुछ उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया में तरक्की भी हो रही है । लेकिन आज भी रुई की खेती निर्भर करती है इन्द्र भगवान के ऊपर । नतीजा यह होता है कि रुई और कपास के उत्पान में बड़ा चढाव उतार हो रहा है । एक साल 57 लाख बेल दूसरे साल 77 लाख बेल तीसरे साल 67 लाख बेल का उत्पादन हुआ । फिर घट जाता है । नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बहुत पैसा लगाकर अमरीका या दूसरे देशों से हम लोग रुई मंगा रहे हैं तो आधुनिकता की दृष्टि से कृत्रिम धागे के उद्योग की ओर हमें तवज्जह देनी चाहिए । इस लिए जोइंटसैक्टर, पब्लिक सैक्टर या कोआपरेटिव सैक्टर में इसकी पैदावार हम लोगों को बढ़ानी चाहिए और कारखानों के निर्माण में जो समय लग रहा हैं उस समय में जैसे आज आप कैप्रेलिक्टस्म और डी० टी० एस० मंगवाते हैं यह आप को मेरी राय में इस लिए मंगवाना चाहिए कि जो अधिक आप आयात करेंगे उस को एक्सपोर्ट के लिए रिजर्व कीजिए । क्योंकि आज 18 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात कृत्रिम कपड़े का हो रहा है । जहां तक मुझे पता हैं आज यह लेबर इंटेसिव इंडस्ट्री है और यूरोप के देशों को और जापान को भी यह कपड़ा बनाने में इतना मुनाफा नहीं होता है जितना हमको हो सकता है । इस लिए भारत के लिए बड़ा मौका है। क्योंकि हमारे यहां मजदूरी सस्ता है । अगर आपके कैप्रेलिक्टस्म और डी० टी० एस० का इस्तेमाल धागा बना कर कपड़ा करेंगे और उसको विदेशों में भेजेंगे तो 18 करोड़ रु० की आमदनी बढ़कर 100 करोड़ रु० तक निश्चित हो जायेगी यह मेरी निश्चित धारणा है ।

16.19 hrs.

(SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*).

उसे डायामंड के बारे में भी मेरी राय है कि हम लोग इजरायल को बीट कर सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे यहां श्रम को जो मूल्य है, मजदूरी जो है वह कम है । जिस तरह डायामंड में हम लोग आगे बढ़ सकते हैं उसी तरह मेरी मान्यता है कि कृत्रिम कपड़े में भी हम लोग सौ करोड़ तक आगे बढ सकते हैं ।

कपड़े का मूल्य भी घटना चाहिए । वह बहुत ज्यादा है । मेरी राय है कि धागे के दाम, याने कि दाम कम करने के बारे में यदि सरकार शक्तिशाली कदम उठाएगी तो जो फैब्रिक बनता है, सूरत, अमृतसर आदि इलाकों में और ज्यादा तर छोटे लोग कपड़ा बनाते हैं, बड़े लोग एक दो ही हो सकते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा तर छोटे लोग ही बनाते हैं इन लोगों को भी आप कह सकते हैं कि अब धागे के दाम हम लोगों ने घटाए, अब कपड़े के भी दाम आप लोग घटाएं ताकि कम वेतन वाले लोग, लो इनकम लोग भी इसको खरीद सकें ।

आप तो सभा पति महोदय बहुत बुजुर्ग हैं और पुराने आदमी हैं । आपको खादी की आदत है और वह छूटती नहीं है और न मेरी छूटती है। लेकिन जो नौजवान हैं वे कहते हैं कि खादी सादगी का प्रतीक नहीं है । आप लोगों का खर्चा कपड़े पर ज्यादा होता है आज नौजवान लोग इन कृत्रिम कपड़ों की ओर आकर्षित हो रहे हैं । दुनिया का जो ट्रेंड है जो दिशा है वह भी आप को नजर अंदाज नहीं करना चाहिए ।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम लोग एक सम्यक दृष्टि से कर नीति बनाएंगे । हंटेग्रेड

[श्री मधु लिमये]

टैक्सटायल पालीसी बानाएंगे । उन की पालीसी बनने तक आप और हम सब लोग शायद इस दुनिया से चले जायेंगे ।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : आपके जीते जी जरूर बनेगी । सौ साल आपकी उम्र हो ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत हो गई है । माफ करें । ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं कुछ मुद्दे इनके सामने रखता हूं जिन की ये सफाई करें। पहला यह है कि यह जो स्वेच्छा वाला करार हुआ हैं, उसकी असफलता को देखते हुए और बढ़ते हुए दामों को देखते हुए क्या इसके उपर वह पुनः विचार करेंगे? क्या तीन कम्पनियां इस करार के बाहर रही हैं उन की भी नियंत्रण के दायरे में लाने का ये प्रयास करेंगे ? क्या पूरा उत्पादन साठ या सत्तर प्रतिशत नहीं, पूरा उत्पादन जो बुनकरों की संस्थाऐं हैं उन की मारफत वितरित करने के बारे में वह सोचेंगे ? विचार करेंगे।

जिन कम्पनियों ने गैर कानूनी ढंग से अपने उत्पादन का विस्तार किया है या पोलिस्टर फाइबर के लिए लाइसेंस दिया और नाइलोन यार्न बना रही है और कोई दूसरा पोलिस्टर यार्न बना रही है, यह जे० के० वाली कम्पनी है या बांगड़ा वाली कम्पनी है या आर्गेनिक्स वाली है, दर्जनों कम्पनियों का मैंने नाम लिया है, इसकी भी जांच करायेंगे । सुब्रामन्यम साहब जो अब तक सोते रहे हैं क्या अब उनको जगाने का काम नहीं करेंगे । सभापति महोदय, समझ में नहीं आता है कि लाइसेंस और आफइंट टका मामला एक मंत्रालय लैंडर्ज करता है और निर्यात के वास्ते आपने अलग मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी रखी है और आपने नहीं आपके पहले वालों ने अपना सामराज्य निर्यात के नाम पर स्थापित किया । उसका विस्तार किया। क्या कभी आपने सोचा है कि व्यापार मंत्रालय के तहत कितने विषय आते है ? वर्तमान सरकार के बारे में जो विभिन्न विभाग हैं उन के तहत जो विषय हैं—उनका जो बटवारा है ये सारे मामसू गड़बड़ हो गये हैं । राशनेल और सान्टिक आधार पर सरकार को विभागों की पुनरचना करने की जरूरत है ।

चूंकि हम लोगों की कानूनी विस्तार की नीति के खिलाफ मैं बोला हूं तो इसका हर्गिज यह मतलब नहीं कि मैं पैदावार बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं । मैं बहुत तेजी से इसको बढ़ाने के लिए पक्ष में हूं लेकिन जब आप कहते हैं कि नए लोगों की, छोटे लोगों को, कोओपरेटिव सैक्टर को, जावट सैक्टर को, हम लोग मौका देना चाहते हैं तो फिर ऐसा काम आप क्यों करते हैं । जब आप कहते हैं कि विदेशी पूंजी को हम को लोग एक सैक्टर को छोड़ कर अन्य क्षेत्रों में बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहते तो फिर सैंचुरी एनका को जहां 4 चालीस प्रतिशत विदेशी पूंजी है आप सूबर आफ इंटक क्यों देते जा रहे हैं । मैसूर की सरकार कोके, वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर के मद्रास की सरकार के पत्र इनके पास आये होंगे । वैसे तो ये उद्योग मंत्रालय में जायेंगे लेकिन इनका भी कुछ ख्याल इन चीजो का करना चाहिए । उसी तरह नाइलोन यार्न और रेयन यार्न क्या आप के तहत नहीं आते ? कुछ उसके बारे में भी मैं बोलना चाहता था ।

आज पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं वे मुझ से अकसर कहते हैं कि टायर बनाने वाली कम्पनियां हम को टायर बेचने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, हम को बैयरिंज बेचने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, ट्रक बानने वाले लोग हमको चेसिस देने को तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि क्या चेसिस, क्या टायर और क्या रेयोन यार्न हर चोज के ऊपर प्रीमियम है और इस के चलते आज पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज को यह सारा सामान नहीं मिल रहा है । पैट्रोल के दाम आप बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं मैं इस राय का हूं कि प्राइवेट पैसेंजर

आटोमोबाइल्ज को बिलकुल खत्म कर देना चाहिये। लेकिन केवल साधारण लोगों के नहीं इन मंत्रियों के भी पेसेन्जर आटोमोबाइल्ज को खत्म कर देना चाहिये। जर्मनी और हालैंड में कारें बन्द हो गई हैं इतवार को। मंत्री बग्घी या बैलगाडी में नहीं जा रहे हैं और वे इतवार को बसों में बैठ कर या साइकिलों पर बैठ कर जा रहे हैं। टायरों के दाम ज्यादा हैं, चेसिस के दाम ज्यादा हैं। आप पब्लिक ट्रान्सपोर्ट के लिए सस्ते टायर दें, सस्ती चेसिस दें और नाइलोन यार्न और रेयन यार्न के दाम जो आज बढ रहे हैं, इने-गिने लोगों के हाथ में इनका उत्पादन चलता है इसको आप देखें। पैदावार बढाने के पक्ष में हूं। लेकिन नए लोगों को, छोटे लोगों को, ज्वाइन्ट सैक्टर के द्वारा आप खूब पैदावार बढाएं, यह मैं चाहता हूं।

कैपरोलैक्टम और डी० एम० टी० के बारे में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। एक अर्से से हमारे देश में तेल के संशोधन का रिफाइमरीज का काम शुरू हुआ है। लेकिन पैट्रोलियम की जो बाईपोडक्टस हैं उन का इस्तेमाल हम लोग क्यों नहीं करते हैं। उन की एक योजना थी कैपरोलैक्टम बनाने की गुजरात में और दूसरी डी० एम० टी० की योजना भी गुजरात में बड़ौदा में थी। क्या वजह है कि इसमें इतनी देरी हो रही है। मैंने यह सुना है कि बड़ौदा की योजना में जो देरी हुई है उस में इनका एक दो करोड से भी अधिक जो कैपिटल था वह खर्च हो गया हैं, बरबाद हो चुका है। कैपरोलैक्टम तैयार न होने के कारण जो आयात के ऊपर आपको पैसा देना पड रहा है वह अलग है और उसके फिर नाइलोन यार्न की कमी है, पोलिस्टर यार्न की कमी है, डी० एम० टी० और कैपरोलैक्टम के अभाव के चलते में वह अलग है। इसकी भी आप सफाई दें। हालांकि वह यह कह सकते हैं कि यह पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री में आता है लेकिन आप इनको एक कतार में खडा कर दें, सुब्रह्मनयम साहब को और श्री देवकांत बरूआ को और ये जो सवाल मैंने उठाये हैं उन का जवाब दिलवायें।

हालांकि जूट इंडस्ट्री में इन्होंने जो काम किया है उससे मुझे सख्त नाराजगी है लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप का मंत्रालय भतपूर्व मंत्री के नेतत्व में जो भ्रस्टाचार का साम्राज्य बना था उसकी आप जरा सफाई करें। बहुत शक्ति आप के पास है। इस शक्ति का आप जरा सार्वजनिक हित में इस्तेमाल करें। ऐसा आपने किया तो जनता आपको दुआएं देगी।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): We are discussing four Reports of the Tariff Commission regarding the price structure of man-made fibres and yarns—synthetic fibres and yarns, man-made fibre industry—viscess and acetat filament yarn and staple fibre, man-made fibres and yarn industry—viscess staple fibre spun yarn and fair prices for rayon tyre cord. The work in connection with these four items was given to the Commission in 1968. Two reports were submitted in December 1970 and the rest two were submitted in 1972.

All these man-made fibre yarns, whether rayon or staple or acetate or nylon are used for the production of fibre which in these days used by the common man. Specially staple fibre yarn is used for making lungis in U.P., Bihar and other parts of the country. It is a daily necessity of the common man, the weaker section of society. When prices of these start rising, it becomes impossible for the weaver to buy it from the bazar and sell the cloth to the consumer at a reasonble price. From 1950 onwards, these industries started in our country. Prior to that, all man-made fibres and yarn were imported from Japan, Holland, United Kingdom and other countries. The Travancore Rayons came in first in 1950. The second was the National Rayons. All these units were started in this country; the Government gave them incentive and encouraged them to expand their capacities, and meet the needs of this country. But a stoge came in 1963 when all these spinners who were given certain incentives by the Government started squeezing the common weaver by selling the yarn

[Shri Dhamankar]

at a very high price. Till 1963, there was a fair tonnage of import from Japan and Holland and other countries. So, all these indigenous units in this country had to stand the competition in the market, and they could not bring the prices up to that high level. But when the imports were gradually reduced, they adopted monopolistic tendencies. Whatever prices they demanded, the weaver and the consumer had to pay. Nearly 11,000 units are functioning in this country in different parts--Punjab, the south, Maharashtra, etc., working on power looms and handlooms using man-made fibre and yarns. Nearly, 1,08,000 power looms are working on these man-made yarns. They have to depend entirely upon the so-called monopolists spinners, who have been indulging in soaring prices as they chose. When the Government felt that the prices were soaring high, in 1968 they handed over this work to the Tariff Commission under the 1951 Act and gave them four subjects, four different types of jobs, to review the price structure, the modalities, and to recommend a reasonable and fair price structure for these yarns. The reports were submitted in 1970 and 1972, but very lately in June, I supposed, they were laid on the Table of the House. There may have been some difficulties on the administrative side of the Commerce Ministry which delayed the laying of the reports on the Table of the House. (*Interruption*) If you go through the reports on these four subjects, you will find that even the Commission themselves have expressed that they could not come to an agreement on the modalities of framing the report, because the wage structure was increasing and actually, in 1968 and 1969, the wages they had recommended were as high as the prevailing open market rates. The Government was on a silent spectator to all this. But when they found that the prices were soaring and the spinners were exploiting the weaver, the Government intervened and a review committee was formed by the Government where two representatives of the weaving industry, two representatives of the spinning industry and one. Government offices were chosen. Occasionally, they used to meet and discuss and take into consideration the prevailing prices of yarn and cloth also and fix the rates for supplying the yarn to the weaver directly. 60.5 per cent of rayon yarn came under the agreement which the rayon spinness has to supply to the association of weavers. In the case of nylon, 75 per cent of the production had to be given to the associations of these weavers who would distribute it to the members. It was a very good agreement, but we must find out whether it was implemented or not. 75 per cent and 60 per cent were reasonable figures arrived at at the agreement, but actually, hardly 30 to 40 per cent was delivered to the weavers. The rest of the nylon and rayon yarn found place in the open market, that is, the black market, because the yarn was sold at a certain price. If the settled price was Rs. 70, it used to be sold in the market at Rs. 140. The bill was given for Rs. 70 only. What about the extra Rs. 70? One part of the bargain was it had to be paid in cash, and then they had to pay the billed price of Rs. 70 and then take the delivery of the yarn. This has created shortage to the weavers and also put black money in circulation to the tune of crores. The matter was represented to the Commerce Minister by the associations of weavers from different parts of the country on several occasions. He was kind enough to give a patient hearing and instruct the officers to call these meetings again and again and fix the prices. But it was not implemented by the association of spinners because they are very big people. They have invested Rs. 25 to 30 crores in the industry and they must have got back all the capital. Their profitability comes to 30 to 40 per cent of the capital Century Enka, which has recently sprung up—it is a Birla unit

—did not agree to enter into this agreement. Their profitability is more than 32 per cent of the capital. They have reaped rich harvests by squeezing the common weaver. The weavers' associations role that if the Tariff Commission report comes and Government implements it, this temporary arrangements will disappear and they get nylon and other manmade yarn at prices fixed by Government. But that was not to be. Neither the reports were accepted by Government nor any action taken. Now the stage has come when the nylon yarn of 20 denier has to be purchased at Rs. 180 per Kg. It had gone above Rs. 200. Now it has come down to Rs. 160. The mutually agreed rate for 120 rayon yarn was Rs. 22 but actually it is sold at Rs. 55 to 60 a Kg. The common weaver was squeezed by these big tycoons. The spinners with their own association have found out ways and means to levy additional charges. A 2 per cent commission for their agents, loading and unloading charges and everything was piled on the head of the common weavers. The stage has come when Government must come out and act firmly. I would request the Minister to take over hundred per cent the production of rayon units and nylon units and distribute the yarn to the actual weavers. Then only there will be some check. Otherwise, these mutual agreements are one-sided. They are forced on the weavers and flouted by the spinners.

I feel the reports of the Tariff Commission have become outdated. Things have changed. Prices of different commodities have risen and the wage structure has gone up. So, they must be reviewed again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I would like to support Mr. Madhu Limaye who has brought up this matter on the floor of the House at a time when there is a scandalous affair going on in the distribution of yarn. Sometime back when nearly 70 lakhs of cotton weavers were thrown on the streets, this question was raised in this House. Mr. L. N. Mishra was the Minister in charge then. Then an assurance was given in this House that Government will have statutory control over the less yarn and it will be evenly distributed. But what happened? When the prices started rising, the weavers who were doing their honest job were kept starving on the streets. The result was that in Kamptee, Nagpur and other places the weavers were forced to loot certain godowns where yarn was kept for distribution through the backdoor. After that, when my hon. friend, Shri Chattopadhyaya, came to the scene he was also confronted with this serious problem.

The present position is that 40 to 60 per cent are still left with these sharke who fleece the weavers. Our request is that the entire production of nylon, rayon and cotton yarn should be taken over by the Government and distributed through bona fide genuine co-operatie societies. This is not done for reasons better known to the Government. I hold the Textile Commissioner responsible for not acting properly and promptly. His duty was simply to allot the quotas to the State Government so that they could distribute them to the weavers through their own agencies. Now the weavers have to pay double the amount, sometimes even more, to get one kilogram of fibre yarn.

While this is the pitiable condition of the weavers, at the same time, industrialists like Birlas, Kapadias and the JK Organisation are making fabulous profits. The polyster fibre plant was given to JKs. I have no grouse against it. But these industries should not be allowed to treat the weavers as they like.

Now even the middle class people want to use nylon, terrelene, terrycot or terrywool articles because even though they may be costly in the beginning, they are cheaper ultimately. Naturally, taking advantage of this

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

position, some of the big business houses have started making fabulous profits by charging high prices for the yarn. My hon. friend who spoke just now has given an idea of the price increase. It went up to Rs. 210 and then come down to Rs. 186. How can you expect an honest weaver, who has nothing to fall back upon, to purchase fibre at that price?

Now another development is that big business houses have their own small units in the guise of some co-operative society. So apart from earning profits to the tune of crores from their mills, they earn profits from the small scale units also, thus making profits from both ends. This is the reason why there were *hartals* and *bands* in Surat, Amritsar, in practically all places because the weavers wanted to join together and fight unitedly against the monopolists.

My hon. friend has referred to the caprolactum plant. I am told that J.K. Organisation have applied for this caprolactum plant. We were told that the Gujarat Fertilizer Corporation was establishing its own unit in Gujarat. What happened to that? Unless caprolactum units are established in the country which support the mother-industry, it will not be possible for us to have our own units in nylon and other things.

I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether the Fertilizer Corporation of Gujarat has been able to establish it and, if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay. I want to know whether it is going back to the private hands and, if so, why no licence was not given at that time. Why this sort of talk of socialism? Why this talk of nationalisation? Why this talk of growth of public sector undertakings?

I am surprised, when these industrial units, whether JKs or Kapadias or Birlas or Tatas, are making fabulous profits, known profits to the tune of crores of rupees and unkonwn profits to the tune of.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said it once. Don't repeat what you have already said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am going to repeat. I want that it should go home. That is why I repeat it. I would ask the hon. Minister to assure the House and tell us whether the suggestion given by Shri Madhu Limaye that the entire production should be taken over by the Government and distributed to genuine cooperative societies is agreed to by the Government.

My another point is, after reading the various Reports of the Tariff Commission and the amount of shady deals, rather doubtful deals, whether a Committee of this House will be appointed to go into the entire question, whether in future the Covernment will consider to have such units only in the public sector because this industry is going to thrive at the cost of the textile industry. Today, 80 per cent of the urban population would prefer such cloth rather than fine or super-fine or other textiles. So, the country has to build up its economy. This is one of the reasons why there is a demand that such units, such profitable units, should also be taken over by the Government. Why is the Government taking over only sick textile mills? Are they going to establish a hospital of sick mills? Why should they not take-over some healthy mills also?

I would request the hon. Minister to reply to these things. I really want that a Committee of this House should go into the entire question and see that the people get yarn at a reasonable price.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Tariff Commission's Report gives us an opportunity to discuss practically the entire textile policy. Although the Tariff

Commission was given the specific task of giving its report on the artificial fibre, it has a larger context. In that sense, I welcome this opportunity which Shri Madhu Limaye has offered us.

I must say at the outset that while Shri Limaye made some very good points and valid points, as is his habit always, as you know, he injected politics into even a good debate and thus spoilt it. I was surprised when he made an allegation about the Government or the Minister concerned—he was referring to Shri C. Subramaniam—and said that Rs. 10 lakhs were taken from the JKs for the Dindigul elections.

श्री मधुलिमये : परसनली नहीं लिया उन्होंने। एलेक्शन के लिए लिया।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You said, for Dindigul election. This is *prima facie* a fantestic charge. Mr. Madhu Limaye takes the protection of this House as a member. If he thinks that he can substantiate this charge against the hon. Minister, he should make this charge outside the House and face the consequences...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: All right. I accept it.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I am sorry, I was not here at that time. If such a charge has been made, it is a baseless lie.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You may say this. But how do you explain the black market profit? They are violating law. (*Interruptions*).

मिस्टर वसन्त राव साठे, मैंने यह चार्ज बाहर किया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि यहीं किया है।

श्री वसन्त साठे : आप बाहर बहुत सी ते कर सकते हैं, मुझे मालूम है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked the table to find out what Mr. Madhu Limaye had said because I was not in the Chair at the time when he was making that allegation. I will check up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYA: Let there be an inquiry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe, the Minister has denied it. I take his denial as final. Let there not be any more debate on that. The Minister has denied it and that is sufficient.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What I was trying to submit was this. Shri Madhu Limaye has this very bad habit of trying to inject politics into this. He can make a very good argument otherwise; I can also pay him compliments...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to point out one thing. Any member who has not got any evidence in his possession is not supposed to name anybody.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Precisely so. The debate gets tarnished when Shri Madhu Limaye makes personal political allegations. I am not making any charges against Shri Limaye...

MR. CAIRMAN: Please make your points.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It could be said that he was also guilty. Last time he was advocating the case of one Mr. Gokane and his concern...(*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : आप डीबेट देख लीजिए, मैं ने क्या कहा है। मैं कभी उनकी बात नहीं की, मैं बुनकरों की बात करता हूं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not be sensitive about it.

That is why I would submit that he should keep himself to the level of the debate, to the merits of the case and if we find good merits in his case, we would support him.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Now, coming to the merits of the whole issue, the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission in 1968, and they gave their first report in 1970 and the second report in 1972. The delay was caused by the Tariff Commission itself in giving its reports. Those reports had to be examined in the Ministry and by the time they were examined and the new Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, came, he took the earliest opportunity of placing them before this House. In the meantime, some of the data, some of the calculations which pertained to the year 1968, had changed and, therefore, the whole thing had to be reviewed. But did the Minister wait for that? What were the steps that he had taken? Let us give him his due where he deserves it. What steps did the Minister take? He called the parties—the spinners, the weavers and the Textile Commissioner's representative together and kindly see the result in respect of the three fibres. The result that was achieved was in the interests of the small weavers. That he himself accepted and admitted. What is that result? Whereas in the open market for nylon of 20 deniers, the price was Rs. 165 per kg. under the agreement of September 1973, the price was brought down to Rs. 74 per kg. Kindly see that it was brought down by more than 50 per cent. At this price, 75 per cent of the yarn was to be made available to the weavers. This by itself, is a big achievement. For that we must give the Minister all credit.

Now, you say that this is not being properly implemented—that 75 per cent is not being given. There, we entirely agree with you, that it is the duty of the Ministry and its officials to see that this is properly implemented. If it is not implemented, strict action should be taken against the defaulting units. It is entirely justifiable to say that the Ministry has not achieved this. This was in the case of nylon.

In the case of rayon fibre, the price in the open market was Rs. 22.50 per pound. By this agreement it was brought down by 60 per cent and it was decided that the fibre should be given at the price of Rs. 8 per pound. Now, kindly consider this. In the case of staple yarn, 100 per cent is to be given to the weavers. This was the voluntary agreement and it will be seen that even with regard to these three units, the latest position is that the Ministry has decided that if they do not fall in line, firm action will be taken against them and they will not also be given the raw material. This is the policy of the Government and I am one with Mr. Madhu Limaye that this must be strictly enforced by the Government.

One thing I would like to say as far as caprolactum is concerned. It is a basic raw material and its prices went up during the very recent period of one year from 470 dollars to 2100 dollars in the world market. Not only this, it has disappeared. I would like to make a submission here. Why should not the Government consider seriously—I am told that caprolactum is available in Soviet Union in large quantities and they are giving it even to Japan—entering into an agreement both for establishing a plant in the country in collaboration with the Soviet Union as also get caprolactum from Soviet Union for our country, probably, at reasonable rates? This may be examined and a public sector plant can be started in this country. This is a sphere in which the public sector should start a plant. The Gujarat plant should be expedited. Another one, if necessary, should be started. As far as possible, in this sphere, the policy should be (1) to give maximum opportunity for maximising production to their full capacity to the existing units and (2) new units, as far as possible, should be started in the co-operative sector, the small-scale sector and the joint sector. If this is done, if we strictly implement and regulate the distribution of yarn as per the voluntary

agreement and see to it that the defaulting and recalcitrant units fall in line, I think we will be able to ensure fair distribution to the weavers. I once again hope that the Government will take firm action in this respect.

17 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) सभापति जी, टैरिफ कमीशन की यह जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है इस पर जब मन्त्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया था तो उसमें कहा था कि रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी रूपान्तर न रखे जाने का कारण यह है कि हिन्दी रूपांतर अभी तैयार नहीं है और इसे शिघ्र ही सभापटल पर रखा जायेगा परन्तु अभी तक इसको रखा नही है । उसमें क्या दिकते है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई ।

सभापति जी, मानव निर्मित रेशे, सूत-संश्लिष्ट रेशे, स्पेशल रेशे--यह जो नाना प्रकार के धागे हैं इनके निर्माण के अन्दर बहुत से घोटाले कम्पनियों द्वारा निकाले जा रहे हैं बहुत से आंकड़े यहां पर पेश किये गये हैं और नाना प्रकार के घोटाले इसमें हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने रिपोर्ट रखते समय वक्तव्य दिया था जो निर्माता है उसकी जो पूंजी लगी हुई है उस पर उनको कितना मुनाफा लेने की अनुमति दी जाये, यह बात विचाराधीन है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय से, आखिर कब तक विचार करते रहेंगे और उस पर निर्णय करने में कितने दिन लगेंगे ? यह जो कम्पनियां हैं वह कितना अधिक मुनाफा कमा रही हैं, मैं केवल एक कम्पनी का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं--बिड़ला जी की एक कम्पनी है, ग्वालियर रेयन, नागदा, जो एक करोड रुपया प्रति दिन कमा रही है । अभी तक आपने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया और यह धागे लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से न मिलने के कितने कारण आज देश के बुनकर परेशान हैं, आपको उसका अनुभव नही हो । मैं स्वंय ऐक बुनकर होने के नाते इस बात को जानना चाहता हू कि बुनकरों को आज कितनी परेशानियां हैं । इस लिए मन्त्री जो इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से निर्णय करें। इस समय इसमें बहुत से घपले हैं और आपके पहले इस विभाग में जो मंत्री थे उन्होंने नाना प्रकार की साठ गांठ ...

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, यह मैं एलाऊ नहीं करूंगा । मैं ने आप से कहा है कि या तो आप इस बात की जिम्मेवारी ले और जो आप कह रहे हैं उसका आपके पास कोई सबूत हो तब नियम के मुताबिक स्पीकर साहब की अनुमति लेकर उसको बोलें नहीं तो चाहे कोई मिनिस्टर हो या कोई बाहर का हो उसके ऊपर एट रैंडक एलिगेशन लगादें यह उचित नहीं है ।आपको यहां पर जो प्रोटेक्शन मिला हुआ है उसका नाजायज फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि इस सम्बन्ध में पार्लमैन्ट के मैम्बर्स की कमेटी बिठा दी जाये, उसकी जांच के लिए, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि बहुत से तथ्य सामने आयेंगे और कौन से घपले तथा घोटाले व सौदेबाजी की गई है वह सारी चीजें सामने आ जायगी । यह मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि उससे बहुत सी बातें सामने आयेंगी। इस लिए सरकार को इसमें हिचकिचाने की जरूरत नहीं है, वह पार्लमैन्ट के मैम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनावे जिसमें सभी विचारों के लोग हों तो जो गड़बड़ किये गये हैं वह सब सामने आ सकेंगे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि नागदा के अन्दर जो ग्वालियर रेयन का रेशा बनाने का लाइसेंस दिया गया है उसमें 30 साल तक उन की मोनोपली मध्य प्रदेश में रहेगी । दूसरा कोई उद्योग वहां पर लगा नहीं सकेगा । यह जो मोनोपली उन को दी गई है उसमें काफी प्रकार की सौदेबाजी है और उसमें लोगों को शक होता है और वे उसकी चर्चा करते हैं कि दूसरा कोई उद्योग वहां खुल नहीं सकता है । इसके साथ-साथ वहां जो इतना

[श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय]

मुनाफा होता है वह मजदूरों की बांटा नहीं जाता है। मजदूर बोनस की मांग करते हैं तो उनके ऊपर गोली चलाई जाती है। काफी लोगों को इस प्रकार मारा गया है। मजदूरों पर मुकदमें चलाये गए हैं और आज काफी मजदूर जेलों में बन्द हैं। हमारा भी एक कार्यकर्ता जेल में बन्द है। तो इस प्रकार की जो फैक्टरियां हैं उनमें मजदूरों को भी लाभ मिलना चाहिए जोकि आज नहीं मिल रहा है। सरकार को भी इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : कहां से क्या क्या सामान ले आये आप? इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

The reports of the Tariff Commission speak about the price structure of man-made fibre.

इसके ऊपर सवाल उठाया गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रेयान की फैक्टरीज हैं और उसमें जिस प्रकार के बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं ....

सभापति महोदय : उस पर आप बोलिए, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसके साथ-साथ जो आपने दाम तय किए हैं उस पर फैक्टरी वालों ने नियम के अनुसार 17 करोड़ का मुनाफा कमाया है और काले धन के माध्यम से 20 करोड़ की और कमाई की है जो कि उनके पास है। क्या लोगों को शक नहीं होता कि उसमें किसी का हिस्सा है? आज देश के बुनकर परेशान क्यों हैं? सीधी बात है कि बम्बई, नागपुर, पूना के अन्दर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर घपलेबाजी है। कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो तस्करी का काम करते हैं। तस्करी से भी हमारे देश में धागा आता है। इसके कारण जो धागा हमारे यहां पैदा होता है उस पर असर पड़ता है। इसका उद्देश्य अच्छा था कि बुनकरों के माध्यम से अच्छा कपड़ा बने, लोगों को अच्छा कपड़ा मिले लेकिन वह नहीं होता है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे फिर आग्रह है कि जो आप रिपोर्ट पर अमल करने जा रहे हैं उसके लिए पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनायें जिसके माध्यम से उन सारी बातों की, जो लोगों ने शंकायें व्यक्त की हैं और शक प्रदर्शित किया है, जांच की जाये और मैं समझता हूं उसके माध्यम से बहुत सी चीजें हमारे सामने आ सकती हैं।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the four reports of the Tariff Commission which are the subject-matter of the debate in the House to-day are voluminous documents and I must submit at the outset that I shall not be pretentious to have made a very deep study of these voluminous documents like my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye or Shri Dhamankar. However, since the debate revolves round an industry which I consider an industry of tomorrow which is extremely important and vital for it is going to influence substantially the government's wearing apparel of the weaker section—the poorer section—in our country, we are thankful, for this reason, to Shri Madhu Limaye. It is unfortunate that Shri Limaye is not in the House at the moment who raised this debate. Also it is unfortunate that Shri Limaye as usual did not fail to abuse his scholarship and erudition, for which I must congratulate him, by bringing in utterly extraneous matters into this debate. I wish, as a true Socialist and a person who is considered a fearless representative of the people, that instead of bringing out the various malaise that plagues the society, he would have come out in a more forthright manner, demanding of this Government, a few steps radical

steps—to be taken to put an end to the various malpractices which the industry seems to have practised. Shri Limaye, instead of condemning outright the entire hopeless system which is squeezing and exploiting the poor weavers, I had made a demand which is a hopeless compromise to which, I do not know, how a person like Shri Limaye can reconcile himself. I wish he had made the same demand as was made by Shri Dhaart silk yarn, in defiance of the ethics, squeezed the small weavers, the voluntary agreement be scrapped instead of implementing it in its breach only for the sake of racketeering and profiteering. A demand should have come from him that the Minister himself should take upon the entire production lock, stock and barrel.

Instead of that, he has condemned few units. It is possible that unit A may be bad. I do not say that they are deserving of any sympathies. Unit A or B or C might be bad. But why is he leaving out the rest? That creates a terrible doubt in my mind about the whole *bona fides* of this debate. If the malaise has to be eradicated, do not just get rid of the symptoms. Remedy the entire disease, eradicate the whole disease, and then only the spinners will come to their senses. Do not tinker too much in the manner in which it has been done so far with this industry, if this is going to be nursed as an industry which is going to be so vital for the interests of the poor and the weaker sections, the less privileged and under privileged sections.

Shri Limaye made three suggestions. I really wish he had not, if I may use the word, debased his entire speech by bringing, in utterly extraneous political factors, totally irrelevant for the point that he was canvassing, and I wish we could all have supported him in this matter.

One of the points that he made was, let us have large scale import of caprolactum and let us give as many units as possible licences, and to assuage his conscience, he says, 'Whatever I may want to do, whatever may be my diffenences with the Government, I am interested in growth'. It is a miserable policy for a socialist. I wish that after he had pointed out the malady, he had said that in this particular industry, growth and social justice must go simultaneously, and they must be co-extensive. If growth is going to be destructive of social justice, that growth is going to be the most pernicious sort of growth. Who does not know that growth without social justice is a mere pretence of growth, as much as we do know that social justice without growth is an unrealisable dream? In an industry of this nature, purely stating that we must import caprolactum on a large-scale, and we should have more units and more growth and we must increase the exports from Rs. 18 to Rs. 100 crores is not certainly the be-all and end-all of the whole matter. The first and foremost requirement is making available the yarn, whatever yarn is available to the weavers at reasonoble prices. If that reasonable price cannot be ensured by a voluntary agreement, Government must step in a bigger manner.

I do see the validity of an argument that many times where voluntary agreements are superseded by statutory controls, there is a price hike. That itself would take us into the realm of a different controversy altogether. We are in the grip of the most deleterious economy of shortages which is made more acute by most heinous and deplorable efforts of the traders and manufacturers to make it more and more acute, of people who want to trade

[Shri N. K. Salve]

not in the community but who want to trade in human miseries, so that they may have more money in their pockets. This tendency of the traders in our country has got to be treated in good time and properly by the Government and if they ever fail to treat it properly and in good time, I do not know what treatment will be meted out to all those who are representing the people here in this country and no section will be left out.

Therefore, my respectful submission is this. The first point that I wish to make in this connection is in regard to the voluntary agreement. For instance, if some people are outside the voluntary agreement, I would like to find out from the hon. Minister,—and I join Shri Limaye entirely and completely in this,—whether that is so. Is it true and is it correct that some people are outside the voluntary agreement? If they are, then why has this special privilege been given to these people? They must be roped in immediately, After they are roped in, they must be made to abide by the terms, and everyone of them must be made to abide by the terms of the voluntary agreement ruthlessly and mercilessly. I entirely join Shri Limaye so far as this point is concerned.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): How can you do it? If it is a voluntary agreement, how can you force the parties to come in?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: In fact, that was the immediately next point to which I was coming....

SHRI DHAMANKAR: They can be pressurised by being refused the raw material.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My next point would have taken care of my hon. friend's question, a very valid question. If this sort of voluntary agreement is observed more in its breach, breach of the letter of the agreement and the spirit of the agreement, the only remedy as suggested by Shri Dhamankar is that the entire production can be taken over by Government at a reasonable price.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We can refuse the raw material to them. That is the way.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If gentlemanly methods, methods of persuasion and of decency, if the approach of decency, if all these fail to bring the manufacturers to their senses, surely I do not think in a controlled economy, Government are so powerless that they are not able to armtuist these people and bring them to their senses. It pains that Ataiji laughs at this idea, because I know he realises that whatever we may do, the manufacturers will go on marrily with all sorts of the most abnoxious malpractices. If that really happens hereafter, we will only think that whatever we may talk in Parliament, whatever we may seek to do by way of improvement of the Ministry's functioning, to get about the medicum of justice that is due to the poor weavers, this Ministry would have failed in its duty.

The second point made by Shri Limaye is an extremely important point. That was about augmenting the capacity. I entirely agree with him. But for God's sake, with the performance that we have seen of the manufacturers in the private sector, why are you keeping this in the private sector? I wish to make it clear that I am no enemy of the private sector. In a mixed economy, I think both the private sector and the public sector constitute the national sector and I do not see any conflict of interest between the two, until you are faced with this type of

sheer profiteering and racketeering, where the only motive, the only goal, of these people is the exploitation of the weaker, less privileged and under-privileged and making more and more profit and more and more black money. If that happens, kindly augment your capacity as much as you can.

And why don't you give more and more capacity to the joint sector and the co-operative sector? I would like to know how many letters of intent—because there is one issued in my State—have been issued to the various States. How many letters of intent have issued to the joint sector? How many have gone to the co-operative sector? It is there that we need augment our capacity.

I am entirely in agreement with the suggestion made by Shri Sathe about caprolactum. We and the Soviet Union have been working together in many spheres. We have been friends and have been co-operating at different levels. Why do not Government explore the possibility both of a massive import of caprolactum and also the setting up of a large plant in collaboration with the Soviet Union that will take care of our requirements of caprolactum in this country?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The fibre of co-operation should be strengthened.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Yes. I really do suggest that such strengthening of the fibre will not come by injecting unnecessary and irrelevant matters into the debate which otherwise was well thought of.

In the end, I say this. The Minister who has taken charge of this Ministry is, to my knowledge, a person who would want to proceed ahead with progressive ideas. We look up to him to bring about redress without delay for these weavers who have suffered for too long at the hands of these ruthless, unprincipled manufacturers of artificial yarn.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity to participate in the discussion under Rule 193 raised by Shri Madhu Limaye.

Sir, at present there is no statutory control on the prices and distribution of artificial silk yarn. Under the scheme of voluntary agreement a Central Committee of spinners and weavers functioning at Bombay makes the allocation to the States and regional committees to the extent of 50 per cent of yarn produced in our country. These regional committees, in turn, allot the yarn to the powerlooms and handlooms.

In the course of last six months, the Central Committee did not make any allocation of art silk yarn to the State of Tamil Nadu. At the same time the production of art silk yarn went down and as a consequence prices of yarn skyrocketed. After persistent approaches to the Textile Commissioner, in the June, 1973 quarter an allocation of 8.20 lakhs Kgs. was made and for September 1973 quarter 4.07 lakhs K.Gs. were allotted.

I may also like to point out that on the matter of distribution of yarn a large number of suits have been filed in courts. Also the voluntary agreement scheme has not been working well. These factors have lead to frequent crisis in the matter of supply of art silk yarn to the weavers. This voluntary agreement is to expire on the 31st December, 1973. In view of the past experience of its inefficient working leading to numerous hardships to the weavers of our country, it is my earnest plea to the Government that this voluntary agreement scheme should not be allowed to continue after the 31st December, 1973. The Central and

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Regional Committees are only bougs committees and they should be disbanded. The distribution of yarn to the weavers should be regulated statutorily through a system of rationing. In this connection I would like to point out that through the Directorate of Census a survey of the handlooms and powerlooms that are existing in the State of Tamil Nadu was made by the State Government and identity cards were issued to the handlooms and powerlooms.

The requirement of the State of Tamil Nadu of art silk yarn is in the order of 5 lakh Kgs. but the quantity that is available against this requirement is only 2 lakh Kgs. There is only one spinning mill for art silk yarn in our State and therefor the State has to depend on other States to meet the requirement of art silk yarn. In view of the shortage in the availability of art silk yarn I would suggest that the entire matter of distribution of yarn should be left in the hands of the State Government of Tamil Nadu so that through the system of identity cards they could ensure equitable distribution of this yarn to the weavers.

Sir, even in the case of stople fibre, prices and distribution are not statutorily controlled. The requirement of Tamil Nadu both for handlooms and powerloom is 12,000 bales per month. The South India Mills Association have got a voluntary scheme and under the scheme they distribute only 2,000 bales to the cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu. This association also supplies yarn to other States. This practice has resulted in creating an acute crisis of shortage of staple fibre. I, therefore, feel that the distribution and prices of staple fibre should also be regulated statutorily. I would also appeal to the hon. Minister that he should ensure that the State of Tamil Nadu gets its entire requirement and the distribution of staple fibre is left to the State Government itself.

Sir, the installed capacity of the various mills for the manufacture of various man-made fibres is 142,10 million Kgs. But the production in the year 1972 was only 131.18 million Kgs. The target of manufacture at the end of 4th Plan period is kept at 154 million Kgs. I wonder whether this target of 154 million Kgs. can be achieved in view of the fact that we are already in the last year of the 4th Plan period.

Sir, the Tariff Commission on its report on the prices of art silk yarn has stated in para 14,3,3.4 that unless the production and distribution of art silk yarn and staple fibre are controled, mere control on prices alone will not lead to success. They have also stated that it would not be possible to make available through this mechanism this yarn at fair prices to the powerlooms and handlooms. This recommendation was made by the Tariff Commission in September, 1970. So far, neither this recommendation of the Tariff Commission nor other important recommendations of the Commission have been implemented by the Government. As a consequence, in the name of voluntary agreement the millowners and other middlemen are making huge profits and are indulging in large scale profiteering. Probably because the ruling party needs huge election funds, no action was contemplated by the Central Government.

Sir, the number of mills manufacturing Rayon yarn in our country is 8. If these 8 mills produce to their level of installed capacity I do not think there will be any shortage of Rayon yarn nor there would be any necessity for going in for imports. But the ruling party is not allowing the mills to utilise their full capacity and thereby create artificial shor-

tage of Rayon yarn. The shortage naturally leads to high prices.

For example, Sir, Century Rayon Mills produce a major quantity of rayon yarn in our country. The Central Government by an order have asked the mills to bring down their production. Not only that, they have also ordered the mills to reduce the level of production even below the permitted capacity to make good the excess production which is a suicidal step.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: That is not correct. The Century Rayon Mills has exceeded their licensing capacity.

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: This has been done under the provisions of M.R.T.P. Act. The country is already faced with shortage of Rayon yarn and I do not understand the logic behind this step of curtailing the production of ravon yarn This step would only enable the millowers to charge increased prices and thereby make undue profit.

Sir, of the 8 mills that are engaged in the production of Rayon yarn 4 mills belong to the Birla group. I do not want to refer, for no reference is necessary, to the financial links between the Birlas and the ruling party.

Sir, I would like to refer to an article appearing in a paper on front page. The name of the paper is CURRENT the issue is dated 11th August, 1973 and the article appears under the name of Shri D. F. Karaka. It is stated in the article that "the ruling Congress Party has once again used the machinery of Government for political purposes and squeezed the Nylon spinners who have been made to pay about Rs. 8,00,00,000 (Eight Crores)—this time for the forthcoming U.P. elections." Not only this. The article goes on to say that the methods employed for the squeeze is an old one. Milk the consumer by creating an artificial shortage and push up the market price the difference being siphoned to the political party apparatus. Shri D. F. Karaka, continues to say that the Tariff Commission's report observed that Nylon yarn prices should be much less than what they are. That report was suppressed all these years through the mechanism of a so-called pact between the spinners and the weavers. Last week, however, the Government was compelled by vigilant MPs to place the report on the table of Parliament. The article continues further and it says that the recent shortage has been created under the auspices of the Government itself. This resulted in prices of Nylon yarn virtually doubling. But the resultant benefit will not go either to the trade or to the consumer in any form. It has been passed on by the Nylon yarn industry to the Congress Party boss who struck this deal. The article reveals many more things but I do not propose to go further.

There is yet another factor which also has been responsible for the shortfall in the production of Rayon yarn and high prices. The State Trading Corporation has failed to import adequate quantity of wood pulp needed for the manufacture of Rayon yarn. This has led to certain mills threatening to close down their units. The annual requirement of wood pulp for the manufacture of Rayon yarn is in the order of 40,000 tonnes. All these years we have been depending on one company in the United States for the supply of wood pulp. This company recently has told that they could supply only 24,000 tonnes of wood pulp only and in addition that company has raised the price by 25 per cent. Only after this development the STC woke up to the situation and are now looking for other sources for importing wood pulp. I do not know how the Government are going to tackle the situation in the meantime.

[Shri E. R. Krishan]

Sir, the Central Government have taken now some steps and though they are belated I welcome them as I feel these steps would augment the indigenous production of wood pulp. The Government have now permitted the Baroda Rayon Corporation in Madhya Pradesh and the Gwalior Rayons in Karnataka to increase their production of wood pulp.

In conclusion Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take the following steps immediately. (1) The Central Committee of Spinners and Weavers at Bombay should be disbanded and in any case they should not be allowed to continue after the voluntary agreement expires on 31st December, 1973. (2) The requirement of Rayon Yarn in a State should be met in full and the State Government should be made responsible for its distribution to the weavers through the system of identity cards. (3) At present both the powerloows and the handlooms are clubbed together and they are in decentralised sector. It is high time that the handloom should be separated and it should be treated as a separate sector. (4) Looking at the increasing demand of Rayon yarn and staple Fibre, the Government should immediately nationalise all the 8 mills which are now engaged in their production and should take full charge of the production of Rayon yarn and staple fibre.

With these few words I conclude.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA (Amritsar): Sir, instead of understanding the seriousness of the situation in which man-made fibre industry is placed, some of my friends opposite have tried to inject politics into this debate. It seems they are not interested in the availability of the raw material or manufacture of this yarn and its equitable distribution among the poor weavers and small-scale sector at a reasonable price. Instead, they are saying that some committee should be formed, which seems to be their main objective and not the interest of the weavers.

When the Government of India found that there is a big demand for man-made fibre; and there are some problems with regard to its price, they constituted the Tariff Commission to go into the price structure of the man-made fibre.

In 1951, the production was 11,000 tonnes. In 1971 it had gone up by five times. So, there was a great demand by the weavers and the small scale sector who were engaged in the production of this fibre. They demanded a reasonable price. That is how the Tariff Commission was asked to go into it. The basic points with regard to the reports are two: 1. A reasonable price should be fixed. 2. An adequate system for distribution should be introduced so that the yarn may be available to the weavers. Pending the decision of the Tariff Commission, it was agreed that an interim arrangement be made between weavers and spinners, so that the availability of yarn may be distributed among the weavers. I represent weavers. Weavers from all over India-Surat, Bombay, Amritsar, Ludhiana and Haryana—got together and decided to approach Government for a fool-proof system of distribution.

So, we met the Minister Shri Chattopadhyaya, and he was very kind enough to listen to our demand. He arranged a meeting between the weavers and the spinners. A very nice arrangement was agreed upon with which the weavers all over India are satisfied. Under this arrangement 75 per cent of the production of nylon should be given to the weavers at a reasonable price of

Rs. 76 per kg. when the open market price was ranging from Rs. 145 to 200. 75 per cent of the production is taken over by the Government and distributed to the weavers in the small-scale sector at a reasonable price of Rs. 76. I would call it a very big achievement.

With regard to the rayon filament fibre the arrangement is that 60 per cent of the production is given at a reasonable price of Rs. 8 while the open market price is Rs. 22 or even more. In this case, 10 per cent is reserved for the exporters at a reasonable price of Rs. 7.40, which I suppose is a very good arrangement and to the entire satisfaction of the trade.

The staple fibre created a big problem because that is the cheapest yarn available in the market. It is mixed with the other fibres so that they could make cheaper cloth. In this regard the arrangement was that 50 per cent will be supplied to the weavers and 50 per cent sold in the open market. Later on Shri Chattopadhyaya changed this arrangement and he said that 100 per cent be made available to the weavers. So, the distribution was taken over by them.

In this way, all these yarns are being adequately supplied to the weavers and the industry is very much satisfied. We hope the Minister will take into consideration the objection raised by Shri Madhu Limaye that some people are going out of this voluntary agreement. Such people, big or small, should be brought within the discipline and control of this system. If people are free to get out of such a system, then there is no point in having such an agreement. I would suggest that stern action should be taken against those people and the yarn should be taken over from those people and distributed to the weavers.

Another complaint was that neither the public sector nor any State Government has been given a licence. This is utterly wrong. Punjab Government has been given a licence for man-made fibre and very soon we will produce it in the public sector.

Similarly, there is a world-wide shortage of caprolactum. West Germany and Japan have cornered the entire stock all over the world. So, its price has gone up from 400 to 2,000 dollars which has created a serious problem. All of us, whether we sit in the opposition or on this side, should take into consideration how we can produce this in India, because it is the mother product out of which the nylon fibre is made. In this regard I will say emphatically that Government must take immediate action and a licence must be given to the public sector.

The Tariff Commission took some time in completion of the report, the fact that there were certain flaws in the reference. The old dates had been mentioned and they had to be amended. Now the Government have referred back to the Commission certain points. Whenever they are available, Government will take prompt action over it. In the mean while, the arangement already entered into between the weavers and the spinners is perfectly satisfactory and it is functioning very smoothly.

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री मधु लिमये को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने सदन के सामने एक अहम प्रश्न को रखा है, जिस से सिर्फ श्री चट्टोपाध्याय को ही लाभ नहीं उठाना चाहिए, बल्कि उन के अधिकारियों को भी शिक्षा लेनी चाहिए और इस बारे में उचित कदम उठाने चाहिए।

हम चाहते हैं कि मैनमेड फ़ाइबर बनाने वाले भी यह समझें कि देश से गद्दारी करना

[डा० कैलास]

उनके हक में ठीक नहीं है। अच्छा होता, अगर श्री मधु लिमये ने राजनीति को इस प्रश्न से दूर रखा होता। याने कपड़ा बनाने वाले गरीब बुनकरों को सुविधा से 'रा मैटीरियल" मिल जाये और गरीब लोगों को ठीक दाम पर कपड़े मिलें, इस दृष्टि से गवर्नमेंट ने इस मामले को टैरिफ कमीशन के पास भेजा। टैरिफ कमीशन को यह कार्य 1968 में सौंपा गया और उसने 1970 में रिपोर्ट दी। मैं श्री चट्टोपाध्याय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के अधिकारी इस प्रकार लापरवाह क्यों रहें कि उन रिपोर्टों को 1973 में सभापटल पर पेश किया गया, जब कि उन्होंने चार्ज सम्भाला तब से मेहकमे में कार्य ठीक चलने लगा है।

हमारे यहां ट्रकों और छोटी गाड़ियों की टायरों की कमी है। टायर कार्ड और टायर यार्न के बारे में टैरिफ कमीशन ने 1972 में रिपोर्ट दी। इस सदन में उस को पेश करने में एक वर्ष क्यों लगा। आप को याद होगा कि जब यह रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी गई थी, तब सारे देश में यार्न का दाम घटा था। जब इन यार्न को बनाने वाले अर्थात स्पिनर्ज ने देखा कि सरकार सो रही है, तो दाम बढ़ने लग गये। जब दाम इतने ज्यादा बढ़ गये, तो श्री चट्टोपाध्याय ने तुरन्त यह एक्शन लिया कि उन्होंने स्पिनर्ज तथा वीवर्स को बुलाया और उन के साथ एक एग्रीमेंट किया। यह जैन्टलमैन्ज एग्रीमेंट कहा तक काम कर रहा है, मैं नहीं जानता। उस के अनुसार 75 परसेंट के वितरण की व्यवस्था सरकार के हाथ में रही और 25 परसेंट को खुला रखा गया। मैं नहीं समझता कि उस को अब खुला रखने की आवश्यकता है। "रा" मैटीरियल के दाम इतने ज्यादा बढ़ने से स्पिनर्ज को जो नुकसान हो रहा था, शायद उस को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया हो। लेकिन इस बीच में उन्होंने इतना ज्यादा कमा लिया है, दूसरे उन्होंने 50 या 60 परसेंट ही वितरण के लिए दिया है, इस लिए उन पर अब दया दिखाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है

"रा" मैटीरियल के दाम और वेतनों के बढ़ने की वजह से सरकार ने इस को फिर टैरिफ कमीशन के पास भेजा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कब तक आने वाली है। सरकार ने दो महीने की मोहलत दी है। उस दो महीने के बाद सरकार अपना निर्णय करने में दो साल लगाये, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने बताया है कि जेन्टलमेन्ज एग्रीमेंट दिसम्बर, 1973 को खत्म होने जा रहा है। इस स्थिति में श्री चट्टोपाध्याय को उन लोगों को फिर से बुलाना चाहिए। जिन तीन फर्मों, सैन्चुरी एन्का, श्री सिन्थेटिक्स और स्ट्रेचलान फाब्रक्स ने, इस एग्रीमेंट से अलग रहने की कोशिश की है, उन को भी सम्मिलित किया जाये और इस एग्रीमेंट में शामिल न होने के लिए उन को दंड दिया जाये।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में राजनीति जैसी कोई चीज नहीं है और कोई रुपया नहीं लिया गया है—न श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने लिया है और न किसी और ने लिया है।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation prevailing today regarding the man-made synthetic yarn is not a recent creation of circumstances, but this situation has been existing since long and the Government has totally failed to control the situation. The weavers are not getting the yarn according to the voluntary pact; they have time and again complained to the Government, but the Gov-

ernment, either deliberately or because of its incompetence, has not taken any action to improve the situation. Was it without the knowledge of the hon. Minister, the predecessor of Prof. Chattopadhyaya, and the Ministry that the spinners were taking huge profits? It was deliberately done and the Minister had given a certain latitude to the spinners to make huge and fabulous profits....

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, जिस के बारे में मैंने एक मर्तबा निवेदन किया श्री कछवाय जी से और उन्होंने वह लाइन छोड़ दी, आप फिर उसी लाइन पर क्यों जा रहे हैं...?.....(**व्यवधान**)... नहीं, ऐसी कोई चीज आप मत लाइए। श्री कछवाय, आप बैठिए। आप क्यों बीच में बिना पैसे को वकालत करने के लिए खड़े हो जाते हैं? यह कीचड़ उछालना ठीक नहीं है। डीबेट का स्तर ऊंचा रखिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : आप जांच समिति बैठा दीजिए, सब पता लग जायेगा।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: What I was saying was this. Was it without the knowledge of the Minister—not Prof. Chattopadhyaya but his predecessor—and the Ministry that the spinners were taking huge profits? It is not that all of a sudden this situation has been created. Government allowed the spinners to take huge profits from the trode. How can Government deny this?

The Tariff Commission's reports were also deliberately suppressed. I say this because it is obligatory under the statutory order that the Minister should lay the reports on the Table of the House and inform the House of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and thereby announce the recommendations to the country.

Now I will deal with the rayon yarn. The agreement price for 75 denier is Rs. 21.50 per kg. and the agreement price for 120 denier is Rs. 14.35 per kg. The market price, month-wise, has been as follows: March, 75 denier, Rs. 30.86 per kg. and 120 denier Rs. 21.36 per kg; May, 75 denier, Rs. 37.06 per kg. and 120 denier Rs 25.35 per kg.; October, 75 denier, Rs. 67.24 per kg. and 120 denier Rs. 55.67 per kg.

According to the voluntary agreement, 60 per cent should be distributed through Association and 40 per cent through direct sale. If you take into consideration the position prevailing in October, then the production was nearly 2,604 tonnes, and on an average—I do not take the highest price of October but I am taking the average price—, on an average price difference of Rs. 24 for 75 denier and Rs. 20 per kg. for 120 denier, the gain on the entire production comes to Rs. 5.72 crores. Only in Rayon they were allowing the spinners to have a profit of Rs. 5.72 crores.

Now what is the position about nylon yarn? In August 1973....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you go month by month, it will take a long time. You may just make your points.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will summarise it. I will give the summing up. For 20 deniers under the agreement the price is Rs. 74.85 and 75 per cent of it goes to the weavers and 25 per cent to the open market. Now, the total sale proceeds for 100 kg. of 20 deniers will be Rs. 10,213 and it means that a net gain of Rs. 2728 will accrue to the producer. Similarly, you are allowing a profit of Rs. 1677 for the 70 deniers and for 100 deniers you are allowing the spinners a net profit of Rs. 1521. This is the position.

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

Who are the people hit by this policy? The consumers are hit by this policy and the poor weavers are hit by this policy. The take the art silk.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go into details. I have allowed you only five minutes.

श्री पी० एम० मेहता : मैं डीटेल में कहा जा रहा हू । मै तो बता रहा हूं आप की पालिसी क्या हं ?

Take the art silk fabric. Seven months ago it was selling at Rs. 2-3. To-day same thing sells at Rs. 5—8 per metre. 70 per cent of the weaving industry weaves range of this sort which has gone up to Rs. 5 per metre.

Then, what is the compostion of the weaving industry? It is not that the weaving industry is in the hands of big textile magnates or mill-owners. 80 per cent of the units comprise of 6 looms on an average. On.y six looms. 15 per cent comprise of 10—24 looms. Therefore, 96 per cent of the units are owned and run by self-employed enterpreneurs, weavers or a managerial type of man. This is the position.

Even to-day the weavers are not getting yarn according to the vountary pact and this voluntary pact has no legal sanctity. It has no legal validity and to-day, the spinners are not supplying yarn to the weavers and are taking it to the open market and make fabulous profits. My suggestion is that the Minister should come forward to control the price and take over the whole production and distribute it according to the installed capacity, that is, average per loom, to each unit. This is my suggestion and I hope Prof. Chattopadhyaya will do justice in this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Pro. Madhu Dandavate. You do not want to speak?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I am thankful to hon. Member Shri Limayeji for raising this very important issue. But for the political injection which was otherwise brought in, I found most of his suggestions to be well-studied and in many cases, constructive. There is not much time left for me and I will not go into all the points because some of the points have been answered by the Members themselves.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Chair can extend the time. We are anxious to hear you

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Chair can extend time with our permission.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am at your disposal. Certain things have been broadly and generally referred to by some of the hon. Members. So I thought that I should touch upon those main points. One point is whether certain big industrial houses or companies like Century Enka, Shri Synthetics, Stretch Fibres etc. will be exempted from the voluntary scheme. My answer is a clear and categorical. No. N. Capital and O Capital. I would like to add only two things. The first point is, already Century Enka and Shri Synthetics had agreed to contribute 50 per cent for this voluntary scheme but they are hesitating for coming forward with 25 per cent more which is what is the stipulated quantum to be contributed. Their argument has not been acceptable to us and to the Ministry that their production has been relatively small and not compe-

titive, and therefore they may be given a special treatment. We are not persuaded by this argument and therefore we stand by our own formula.

It has been suggested that we may entertain public sector for this production field. We have already said and my friend Mr. Bhatia has already pointed out about this. Some friends from Mysore have also pointed this out. Already some State Industrial Development Corporations, as many as 13, have given letters of intent for the production of 2100 metric tonnes each of this raw material necessary for mandade fibre. Our line of thinking is that more and more public sector/joint sector companies should come in this field. And this scarcity that is being created by some people to the detriment of spinners and weavers should be adequately met.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: What about cooperative sector?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We will consider this certainly. Some friends have suggested, why not manufacture caprolactum. The Gujarat Fertiliser Factory is going to produce it. About the availability of this thing or that thing from somewhere, I do not like to mention the name of this country or that country. I can only submit that we have surveyed the whole world, literally, for this precious thing, more precious than the diamond, but it is not available. We have done our best but it is just not available. Our total requirement is of the order of 23,000 tonnes but we could not obtain more than 10,000 tonnes. So, Sir, physical scarcity created a psychological scarcity and this is reflected in the unprecedented price level. These are some physical constraints under which we work. These are not constraints of our choice, but the constraints under which we have to work upon.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, the Minister has said that they are considering this matter of licensing units in the joint, public and cooperative sectors. But, according to my information, the Mysore Chief Minister has strongly protested against the delays in clearing the project. What has the Minister got to say about this?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I would like to say that we shall release it as quickly as possible. It has already been decided at the government's level that every licence will be cleared within 90 days and in no case it will go beyond 150 days. This is a general decision. We shall see that this is expeditiously cleared.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about exploring the possibility of collaboration agreement with the U.S.S.R.?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I won't compartmentalise the responsibility in that way. We have a Cabinet Committee where we all sit together and it is the collective decision that we take. And this is one of the things we will be discussing and collaboration with the friendly countries cannot be ruled out. It is a possibility but I cannot commit that at the moment.

Already figures have been quoted indicating the benefit accrued to the spinners from the voluntary agreements. For the benefit of the House I would like to submit that the market price of nylon filament yarn of 20 denier is 160 paise per kilogram but the agreed price according to the voluntary agreement is Rs. 74.85. The price of Rayon filament is about Rs. 8 a pound for the 120 denier. 60 per cent of it is being sold at that price while 10 per cent of it is being sold at about Rs. 6.00. The open market price of the same is Rs. 22.50. 29.5 per cent of it is being sold at that price. The agreed price of visco se staple fibre spun yarn 20 counts is Rs. 11.20 per Kilogram. The open

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

market price of the same is Rs. 34 a kilogram. As the figures will indicate, the Government intervened and brought down the price very significantly. My friends Shri Limaye and others have also referred to the reasons for the delay of submission of the Tariff Commission's reports. I have already, in deference to the House and rules and regulations, tendered our apology for the unintended delay. I would like to repeat that the delay was unintended. There was nothing deliberate behind it. The reasons for the delays are—the methodology of the production cost calculation followed by the Tariff Commission was not conventional and there was very valid reason for re-examination of that methodology; secondly, complexity of exercises is involved in this. You will find that only when you look at the volume. You will yourself appreciate that these things rather take time as they are all complicated. I must submit that it is indefensible when I mentioned the reasons for the delay. Whether it is acceptable or not that is another matter. My other point is that our responsibility cannot be compartmentalised. For that reason no economic ministry can take a decision for which it is administratively responsible. As a matter of fact, it has been processed through many other ministries. These are some of the reasons for the delay for which we tendered our apology. The question is not only about the delay but what steps we have taken in this regard. I have already referred to some of the steps which we have taken indicating in terms of figures and the results yielded therefrom. There are four Reports of the Commission received and the dates of receipt of the same as also the dates of laying them on the Table of the House are all given below.

The date of receipt of report from the Commission with regard to viscose acetate filament yarn was April, 1970 but the date of laying it on the Table of the House was on 23-7-1973. As regards synthetic fibre yarn....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We do not want that.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: All right.

The report on viscose staple fibre, viscose filament yarn, acetate staple fibre and filament yarn was received in the Ministry in April, 1970 and was considered in consultation with other Ministries and Departments of the Central Government. After a great deal of deliberation, it was considered that the mode of manufacture of fibres as also the quantity of production had undergone a major and significant change. The industry had its own view to be taken into consideration before Government finalised their view.

18 hrs.

Government were also not satisfied with the methodology, as I have already said, on which the Tariff Commission had based their commendation for fair selling prices of viscose filament yarn, namely the cost of production of three most cost-efficient units. After careful consideration, it was decided to refer the matter back to the Tariff Commission to take certain additional relevant factors into consideration and update the cost data and recommend a fresh set of selling prices which could be applicable to the existing units at the present level of production. It is expected that the Tariff Commission will submit its revised fair selling prices in about two months' time. Already, one month has passed, and we have impressed upon them the urgency of the matter. So, we hope that in another two months' time we shall get back the report and we shall be able to take a decision.

DR. KAILAS: One month has elapsed and only one month is still

to go. The total is two months, and the report would be received in one month's time from now.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The second important report covers the industry producing synthetic fibres and yarn. From the period of 1968-69, the synthetic fibres industry has moved at a very fast pace. Compared to one unit manufacturing polyester staple fibre, three more units have already gone into production in 1973. The plant which have now gone into production belong to a new generation. They are technologically far more advanced compared to the plant on whose basis the Tariff Commission had worked out its cost data. In the field of nylon filament yarn also, three plants had gone into production in 1962, one each in 1968 and 1969, and one in 1972, and, during this year, one plant had already gone into production, and one is likely to go into production next month. In this case also, there have been technological improvements in the method of production. The capital outlay on the plants has gone up manifold. We have taken into account the cost data of the report of the Tariff Commission, and Government's decision on fair selling prices would be taken very shortly.

I would like to refer to the constraints which are being faced by these industries in obtaining basic raw materials, namely DNT for polyester fibre and caprolactum for nylon filament yarn. There is a global shortage, as I have already submitted, of these raw materials, and in spite of our scouting around the world, it has not been possible to locate sufficient quantities of these raw materials to keep the industry going even at the present level of 50 to 60 per cent of the installed capacity.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The STC was much too late on the international market for procuring caprolactum. Otherwise, they could have procured it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This is a view, and we have impressed upon the STC that they ought to have perhaps moved into the matter a bit expeditiously. But anyhow, there was physical shortage. It is undeniable. Any knowledgeable man know it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनके अफसर के बारे में मैंने लिखा था और उनको इन्होंने ट्रान्सफर भी किया । यह यहां बतायेंगे नहीं लेकिन ट्रान्सफर किया इसी बात को लेकर । मैं इनकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि जे० केज० के पास जापान में इतनी फारेन एक्सचेंज है कि कैप्रोलैक्टम उन्होंने जापान में प्रिएम्ट किया है और एस० टी० सी० को ज्यादा दाम देकर उनके एजेन्ट से ही खरीदना पड़ता है, इसकी जानकारी भी यह हासिल करें । जैसे आपने अफसर का ट्रान्सफर किया, इसके बारे में भी जांच कीजिए ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is a well known fact that as in the national scene, so also in the international scene, there are certain international hoarders. I do not like to dilate on the point much.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Our national hoarders are now gaining international repute!

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The prices of caprolactum are being quoted at 2100 dollars per tonne compared to 470 dollars per tonne in February 1973. Similarly the prices of DMT which were below 400 dollars per tonne have shot up to 750 dollars per tonne in the corresponding period. Meanwhile, nylon spinners have entered into a voluntary agreement with the weavers to ensure availability of 75 per cent of production of nylon filament yarn to the weavers at agreed prices and 25 per cent through open market operation.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: The voluntary agreement is honoured by some units on hundred per cent like Nirlons, but as regards the defaulters, will they be made to compensate for the default?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This is the first question I have answered.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: They must be made to compensate for the default. They have sold it in the open market.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will take administrative measures against them.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Cut off the raw material supply.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: When I say administrative measures will be taken, pressure may be one of the methods. There may be other methods.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: This is not for the first time they are doing it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This sort of transaction is a continuous process.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are yielding. That is why I am allowing these interruptions.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The weighted average of the agreed prices favourably compares with the weighted average of the prices of various deniers under the consideration of Government on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

The first report on rayon tyre cord was accepted by Government in February 1971 and the Government Resolution was laid on the Table. The prices of rayon tyre cord as recommended by the Tariff Commission were not accepted by the industry as at that time they were not statutorily notified. The industry have been representing that they observed voluntary discipline in not raising the prices in 1969 and that the prices arrived at by the Tariff Commission were unrealistic. We have now under consideration the second report of the Tariff Commission recommending fair selling prices for 1972-74 supported by statistics and the formula for escalation in fair selling prices on which we propose to base our decision on the fair selling prices for the rayon tyre yarn/cord fabrics. The decision on this case also would be taken very soon.

In fine, I would like to say that I believe that when raw materials like DMT and caprolactum are produced indigenously and the research and development efforts of our local spinners are applied, this industry will be placed on a stable footing and our reliance on the imported machinery and raw materials will be reduced considerably. Meanwhile, it will be our endeavour to see that the voluntary agreement in the field of nylon yarn works and defaulters are brought to book.

As for the other reports, as soon as we receive them back from the Tariff Commission, we will take decisions, and in deference to the wishes expressed by hon. Members we will take very expeditious decisions.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Those who have honoured the agreement are at a disadvantage.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो बातें हैं जिनकी मैं जानकारी चाहता हूं ।

मैंने पूछा था कि जे० के०, मेन्चुरी इंडियन आर्गेनिक्स वगैरह दूसरी कम्पनियों ने जो कानूनों को तोड़ कर एक्सपैंशन, डाइवर्सिफिकेशन किया है, सरकार की सहमति के बिना, उसके बारे में आप क्या करेंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह है क्या निर्यात मण्डी, एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट की जो सम्भावनायें हैं उसके बारे में कुछ कहेंगे ? 100 करोड़ तक का एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ सकता है अगर इम्पोर्टेड मैटीरियल का इस्तेमाल एक्सपोर्ट के लिए किया जाये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बरों की कमेटी आप बनाना चाहते हैं, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है ।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I will bear this suggestion in mind.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What about action against these people?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I request the hon. Minister through you to tell us one thing. He has not mentioned about the rayon yarn. What has happened is—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just ask him what you want to know.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Even in Surat, Ahmedabad and in my own constituency, Bhavnagar, weavers were thrown out of employment for want of rayon yarn from the voluntary distribution system. He should make it very clear that this will not happen again and that they will distribute the total production of rayon yarn through the association according to the installed capacity.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: About the last suggestion made by Shri Madhu Limaye, I said that is for guiding our action and we will take into consideration that aspect and we will take action.

About the point made by Shri P. M. Mehta, it is about the non-working of the agreement. When this is brought to our notice, I will certainly look into it. That is all that I have to answer.

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 21, 1973/Kartika 30, 1895 (Saka).

———

MGIPND—P M R—2215 LS—2-2-74—1010.